

College Entrance Examination Board

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EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

IN

LATIN AND GREEK

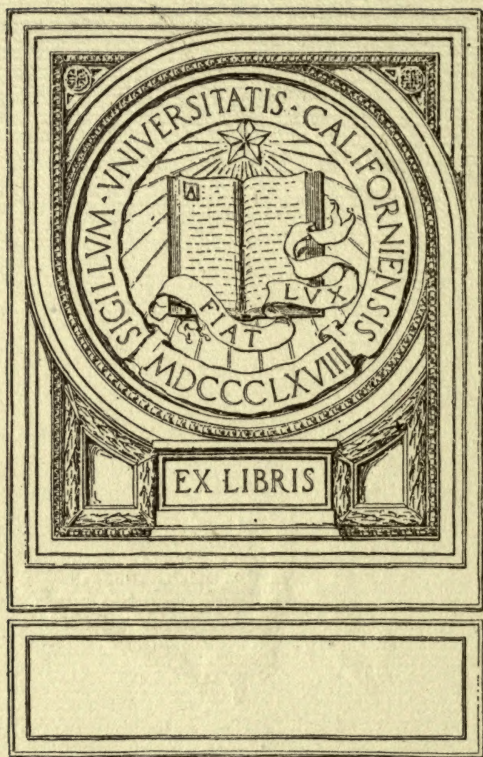
THIRD SERIES

1911-1915

GINN AND COMPANY

BOSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • LONDON

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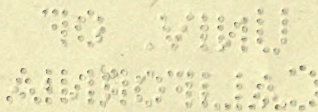
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PREFACE

While the annual volume of examination questions published by the College Entrance Examination Board has met the needs of many candidates for examination and their teachers, the Board is constantly in receipt of communications asking for the questions set in certain subjects in successive years. In order to meet this demand the Board has prepared pamphlets containing the questions in certain subjects from 1911 to 1915 inclusive. These pamphlets are as follows :

1. Examination questions in Latin and Greek, 1911-1915.
2. Examination questions in English and other modern languages, 1911-1915.
3. Examination questions in mathematics, 1911-1915.
4. Examination questions in history, 1911-1915.
5. Examination questions in the natural sciences and in drawing, 1911-1915.

Besides meeting the needs of candidates for examination and their teachers, these publications ought to have more widely a beneficial influence upon teaching for the reason that they illustrate in concrete form principles agreed upon by many leading teachers of the subjects represented.

CHAPTER II

The first general theory of evolution was advanced by the French naturalist, Jean-Baptiste Lamarck, in 1809. He proposed that all living organisms are subject to a process of continuous change, and that the changes are determined by the environment. Lamarck's theory was based on the idea of "use and disuse," and he believed that the environment could cause an organism to develop new traits or lose old ones. This theory was later modified by Charles Darwin, who proposed that the changes in organisms are determined by natural selection.

Charles Darwin's theory of evolution was based on the idea of natural selection. He proposed that organisms with traits that are better suited to their environment will survive and reproduce, while those with less favorable traits will die. This process of natural selection leads to the development of new species over time. Darwin's theory was based on the idea of "survival of the fittest," and he believed that the environment could cause an organism to develop new traits or lose old ones.

The theory of evolution has been widely accepted by the scientific community, and it has led to the development of many new fields of study, including genetics, molecular biology, and paleontology. The theory of evolution is one of the most important concepts in biology, and it has helped us to understand the history of life on Earth.

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Latin of
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LATIN 1

GRAMMAR

LATIN NR1—GRAMMAR

Wednesday

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Itaque non sum praedicaturus quantas ille res domi militiae, terra marique, quantaque felicitate gesserit, ut eius semper voluntatibus non modo cives adsenserint, socii obtemperarint, hostes oboedierint, sed etiam venti tempestatesque obsecundarint. Hoc brevissime dicam, neminem umquam tam impudentem fuisse qui ab dis immortalibus tot et tantas res tacitus auderet optare quot et quantas di immortales ad Cn. Pompeium detulerunt. Quod ut illi proprium ac perpetuum sit, Quirites, cum communis salutis atque imperi tum ipsius hominis causa, sicuti facitis, velle et optare debetis.—Cicero, *Pro Lege Manilia*, 48.

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1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *domi* (line 1), *felicitate* (line 2), *voluntatibus* (line 2), *neminem* (line 5), *salutis* (line 8).
2. Tell in what mood and what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *gesserit* (line 2), *fuisse* (line 5), *auderet* (line 6).
3. Explain the gender of *quod* (line 7).
4. What is the syntax of the clause *quod ut . . . sit* (line 7)?
5. Decline *ille* (line 1) in the neuter singular and plural, *res* (line 1), *cives* (line 3), *immortalibus* (line 6) in the neuter singular and plural, *hominis* (line 9).
6. Write the nominative singular of *neminem* (line 5), *dis* (line 6), *salutis* (line 8), *imperi* (line 9).
7. Compare *brevissime* (line 4), *impudentem* (line 5).
8. Give the principal parts of *gesserit* (line 2), *auderet* (line 6), *debetis* (line 10).
9. Conjugate *dicam* (line 5) in the present imperative active and the perfect indicative active, *detulerunt* (line 7) in the present indicative passive and the imperfect subjunctive passive, *facitis* (line 9) in the future indicative active and the pluperfect subjunctive active.
10. Write all the infinitives of *dicam* (line 5), naming each.
11. Explain the derivation of *voluntatibus* (line 2), *immortalibus* (line 6).
12. Divide the following words into their syllables, and indicate the quantity of their penults and final syllables and their accent: *impudentem* (line 5), *auderet* (line 6), *detulerunt* (line 7), *imperi* (line 9), *ipsius* (line 9).

LATIN NRI—GRAMMAR

Wednesday

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, sed tamen est certum quid
 respondeam. Ego multos homines excellenti animo ac virtute fuisse sine
 doctrina, et naturae ipsius habitu prope divino per se ipsos et moderatos et
 gravis exstitisse fateor; etiam illud adiungo, saepius ad laudem atque virtu-
 tem naturam sine doctrina quam sine natura valuisse doctrinam. Atque
 idem ego hoc contendo, cum ad naturam eximiam et inlustrem accesserit ratio
 quaedam conformatioque doctrinae, tum illud nescio quid praeclarum ac
 singulare solere existere. Ex hoc esse hunc numero, quem patres nostri
 viderunt, divinum hominem Africanum, ex hoc fortissimum virum et illis
 temporibus doctissimum, M. Catonem illum senem; qui profecto si nihil ad
 percipiendam colendamque virtutem litteris adjuvarentur, numquam se ad
 earum studium contulissent.—Cicero, *Pro Archia*, 15, 16.

1. Decline *ego* (line 2), *habitu* (line 3), *virum* (line 9), *senem* (line 10); decline in the singular *ipsius* (line 3).
2. Conjugate *fateor* (line 4) in the future indicative, *adiungo* (line 4) in the perfect indicative active, *nescio* (line 7) in the present subjunctive active, *contulissent* (line 12) in the present indicative active and the present imperative active. Write all the participles of *viderunt* (line 9), naming each.
3. Write the nominative singular masculine of *excellent* (line 2), *quaedam* (line 7), *singulare* (line 8); write the first person singular present indicative active of *valuisse* (line 5), *accesserit* (line 6).
4. Compare *difficile* (line 1), *saepius* (line 4).
5. Write the principal parts of *fateor* (line 4), *contendo* (line 6), *solere* (line 8), *adjuvarentur* (line 11).
6. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *animo* (line 2), *habitu* (line 3), *temporibus* (line 10), *virtutem* (line 11).
7. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *respondeam* (line 2), *accesserit* (line 6), *existere* (line 8).
8. What form of conditional sentence is *qui . . . contulissent* (lines 10–12)?
9. Explain the derivation of *naturae* (line 3), *virtutem* (line 11).
10. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults and final syllables, and indicate the accent: *respondeam* (line 2), *doctrina* (line 3), *ipsius* (line 3), *praeclarum* (line 7), *temporibus* (line 10).

LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

Wednesday

11.15 a.m.—1 p.m.

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Nunc imperi vestri splendor illis gentibus lucem adferre coepit. Nunc
 intellegunt non sine causa maiores suos, tum cum ea temperantia magistra-
 tus habebamus, servire populo Romano quam imperare aliis maluisse. Iam
 vero ita faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, ita liberae querimoniae de aliorum
 iniuriis esse dicuntur ut is, qui dignitate principibus excellit, facilitate infimis
 par esse videatur. Iam quantum consilio, quantum dicendi gravitate et
 copia valeat, in quo ipso inest quaedam dignitas imperatoria, vos, Quirites,
 hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognovistis. Fidem vero eius quantam inter socios
 existimari putatis, quam hostes omnes omnium generum sanctissimam iudi-
 carint? Humanitate iam tanta est ut difficile dictu sit utrum hostes magis
 virtutem eius pugnantes timuerint an mansuetudinem victi dilexerint. Et
 quisquam dubitabit quin huic hoc tantum bellum transmittendum sit, qui
 ad omnia nostrae memoriae bella conficienda divino quodam consilio natus
 esse videatur?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 41, 42.

1. Decline in full *gentibus* (line 1), *aditus* (line 4), *aliorum* (line 4), *par* (line 6).
vos (line 7), *generum* (line 9).
2. Conjugate *adferre* (line 1) in the present indicative passive, *servire* (line 3)
 in the imperfect indicative active, *maluisse* (line 3) in the imperfect sub-
 junctive, *excellit* (line 5) in the present subjunctive active, *inest* (line 7)
 in the perfect subjunctive, *victi* (line 11) in the present imperative active,
3. Write all the infinitives of *cognovistis* (line 8), naming each.
4. Write the ablative singular of *maiores* (line 2), the accusative singular neuter
 of *faciles* (line 4), the dative singular feminine of *is* (line 5), the nominative
 singular masculine of *liberae* (line 4); write the first person singular, present
 indicative of *natus* (line 13).
5. Compare *faciles* (line 4), *infimis* (line 5).
6. Write the principal parts of *intellegunt* (line 2), *valeat* (line 7), *timuerint* (line
 11), *dilexerint* (line 11).
7. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used:
populo (line 3), *dignitate* (line 5), *quantum* (line 6), *humanitate* (line 10),
conficienda (line 13).
8. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used:
maluisse (line 3), *valeat* (line 7), *iudicarint* (line 9), *transmittendum sit*
 (line 12), *videatur* (line 14).
9. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used:
maluisse (line 3), *valeat* (line 7), *iudicarint* (line 9), *transmittendum sit*
 (line 12), *videatur* (line 14).
10. Explain the derivation of *iniuriis* (line 5), *principibus* (line 5), *humanitate*
 (line 10).
11. Divide the following words into syllables, mark the quantity of the penults
 and final syllables, and indicate the accent: *intellegunt* (line 2), *infimis*
 (line 5), *copia* (line 7), *timuerint* (line 11), *divino* (line 13).

LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

Wednesday

11.15 a.m.—1 p.m.

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Quaeres a nobis, Grāti, cur tanto opere hoc homine delectemur. Quia 1
 suppeditat nobis ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur et aures con- 2
 vicio defessae conquiescant. An tu existimas aut suppetere nobis posse quod 3
 cottidie dicamus in tanta varietate rerum, nisi animos nostros doctrina 4
 excolamus, aut ferre animos tantam posse contentionem, nisi eos doctrina 5
 eadem relaxemus? Ego vero fateor me his studiis esse deditum. Ceteros 6
 pudeat, si qui ita se litteris abdiderunt ut nihil possint ex iis neque ad com- 7
 munem adferre fructum neque in aspectum lucemque proferre; me autem 8
 quid pudeat, qui tot annos ita vivo, iudices, ut a nullius umquam me tempore 9
 aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit aut voluptas avocarit aut denique 10
 somnus retardarit? Qua re quis tandem me reprehendat, aut quis mihi iure 11
 suscenseat, si, quantum ceteris ad suas res obeundas, quantum ad festos dies 12
 ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates et ad ipsam requiem animi 13
 et corporis conceditur temporum, quantum alii tribuunt tempestivis convi- 14
 viis, quantum denique alveolo, quantum pilae, tantum mihi egomet ad haec 15
 studia recolenda sumpsero?—Cicero, *Pro Archia*, 12, 13. 16

1. Decline in full *nobis* (line 1), *rerum* (line 4), *eos* (line 5), *litteris* (line 7), *fructum* (line 8), *ludorum* (line 13).
2. Conjugate *quaeres* (line 1) in the pluperfect subjunctive active, *reficiatur* (line 2) in the imperfect subjunctive passive, *conquiescant* (line 3) in the present imperative active, *abdiderunt* (line 7) in the future indicative active, *abstraxerit* (line 10) in the imperfect subjunctive active.
3. Write all the infinitives of *reficiatur* (line 2), naming each.
4. Write the accusative singular of *opere* (line 1), the nominative singular neuter of *eadem* (line 6), the nominative plural neuter of *communem* (lines 7, 8).
5. Write the principal parts of *excolamus* (line 5), *proferre* (line 8), *vivo* (line 9), *avocarit* (line 10).
6. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *nobis* (line 2), *convicio* (lines 2, 3), *quod* (line 3), *annos* (line 9), *commodo* (line 10), *temporum* (line 14), *mihi* (line 15).
7. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *delectemur* (line 1), *reficiatur* (line 2), *excolamus* (line 5), *pudeat* (line 7), *possint* (line 7).
8. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *dicamus* (line 4), *esse deditum* (line 6), *possint* (line 7), *vivo* (line 9), *abstraxerit* (line 10).
9. Explain the derivation of *forensi* (line 2), *reficiatur* (line 2), *conviviis* (lines 14, 15).
10. What is the gerundive? Explain its use in *ad suas res obeundas* (line 12).
11. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults and final syllables, and indicate the accent: *forensi* (line 2), *abdiderunt* (line 7), *nullius* (line 9), *requiem* (line 13), *temporum* (line 14).

LATIN 1—GRAMMAR

Wednesday

11.15 a. m.—1 p. m.

Do not write a translation of the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

Et quoniam auctoritas quoque in bellis administrandis multum atque
 in imperio militari valet, certe nemini dubium est quin ea re idem ille impera-
 tor plurimum possit. Vehementer autem pertinere ad bella administranda
 quid hostes, quid socii de imperatoribus nostris existiment quis ignorat,
 cum sciamus homines in tantis rebus ut aut contemnant aut metuant aut
 oderint aut ament opinione non minus et fama quam aliqua ratione certa
 commoveri? Quod igitur nomen umquam in orbe terrarum clarius fuit?
 Cuius res gestae pares? De quo homine vos, id quod maxime facit auctori-
 tatem, tanta et tam praeclara iudicia fecistis? An vero ullam usquam esse
 oram tam desertam putatis quo non illius diei fama pervaserit, cum uni-
 versus populus Romanus, referto foro completisque omnibus templis ex
 quibus hic locus conspici potest, unum sibi ad commune omnium gentium
 bellum Cn. Pompeium imperatorem depoposcit?—Cicero, *Pro Lege Manilia*,
 43, 44.

1. Divide the following words into their syllables, mark the quantity of their penults and final syllables, and indicate the accent: *imperio* (line 2), *vehementer* (line 3), *oderint* (line 6), *praeclara* (line 9).
2. Decline in full *militari* (line 2), *orbe* (line 7), *clarius* (line 7), *iudicia* (line 9); decline in the feminine, singular and plural, *idem* (line 2).
3. Conjugate *valet* (line 2) in the perfect subjunctive active, *possit* (line 3) in the imperfect indicative, *existiment* (line 4) in the present subjunctive passive, *sciamus* (line 5) in the future indicative active.
4. Write all the infinitives and participles of *gestae* (line 8), naming each.
5. Write the nominative singular masculine of *nostris* (line 4), *aliqua* (line 6) and *pares* (line 8); the nominative plural neuter of *quod* (line 8); the genitive plural of *nomen* (line 7). Write the third person singular, future indicative passive of *commoveri* (line 7).
6. Compare *plurimum* (line 3); compare the adverb formed from *clarius* (line 7).
7. Write the principal parts of *administranda* (line 3), *contemnant* (line 5), *metuant* (line 5), *commoveri* (line 7).
8. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *nemini* (line 2), *re* (line 2), *homines* (line 5), *opinione* (line 6), *sibi* (line 12).
9. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *pertinere* (line 3), *existiment* (line 4), *oderint* (line 6), *pervaserit* (line 10), *depoposcit* (line 13).
10. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *pertinere* (line 3), *existiment* (line 4), *oderint* (line 6), *pervaserit* (line 10), *depoposcit* (line 13).
11. Explain the derivation of *militari* (line 2), *imperator* (line 2), *iudicia* (line 9).
12. Give four ways of expressing purpose in Latin. Write a Latin sentence illustrating each.
13. Mention three kinds of Latin relative clauses the verb of which is regularly in the subjunctive.

LATIN 2

ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

LATIN NR2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Thursday

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

1. They thought that they ought to choose a man of the greatest skill to carry on this war.
2. If we use all the provisions that we have, we shall be able to resist the enemy for ten days.
3. He tried to persuade them not to receive any one into the town, but they were unwilling to listen.
4. While I was returning to Rome, Cato reached the city and told the senate what I had done.
5. Both men waited to see whether the rest of the ships would assemble before nightfall.
6. Cicero said that Archias was worthy of citizenship because he had glorified (*illustrare*) the exploits of the Roman people.
7. Volturcius was arrested (*comprehendere*) by the praetors before he could cross the bridge.

LATIN NR2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Thursday

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

1. After Lucullus had waged war with Mithridates seven years, Glabrio was put in command of the army.
2. Since the new general was a man of no ability, the Roman forces were no longer a protection to the allies.
3. The following year Cicero urged the people to intrust the war to Pompey, who was not then at Rome.
4. If you had not read Cicero's speech, you would ask why Pompey seemed to him to be the only man who could conquer the king.
5. Do you think that he was worthy of this praise?
6. Having undertaken the war at once, he advanced with such courage that Mithridates was quickly driven from his kingdom.
7. Finally the wretched king, having been captured by his foes, ordered one of his men to kill him.

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Thursday

11.15 a.m.—1 p.m.

Translate into Latin:

1. When he was a youth, Archias was so famous at home that all men wished to see him.
2. It is said that he came to Rome in the consulship of Marius and Catulus.
3. No one can doubt that the former was more powerful than the latter at that time.
4. If you should ask what Marius did, I would tell you.
5. Many years after a certain Grattius tried to expel the poet from the city, because (as Grattius said)¹ he was not a citizen.
6. Cicero thought that he ought to speak for the friend who had helped him.
7. And so it happened that he left this speech, to which you have given so much time.
8. When he had answered Grattius, he began to use a new style of speaking.
9. This he did with the greatest zeal, for the subject was pleasing to him.
10. Who is there who is not moved by love for a friend?

¹ It is not necessary to translate into Latin the English words in the parenthesis.

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Thursday

11.15 a.m.—1 p.m.

Translate into Latin:

1. Do you ask me, fellow-citizens, what Lucullus did in Asia?
2. In the year in which he was put in charge of this dangerous war, messengers had come to Rome from our allies.
3. These men had been sent to ask us for help.
4. The knights also thought that we ought to protect them.
5. Although Mithridates had often been defeated by Roman generals, he was then threatening the whole province.
6. He hoped within a short time to conquer the Roman forces on land and sea.
7. But Lucullus arrived in Asia before the king could accomplish this.
8. The latter, despairing of his fortunes, fled as swiftly as possible to Tigranes.
9. He left behind much gold and silver and very many most beautiful objects.
10. If our soldiers had not begun to collect this booty, they would have captured their enemy.

LATIN 2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Thursday****11.15 a. m.—1 p. m.****Translate into Latin:**

1. In the consulship of Lepidus and Tullus, Cicero asked the people to send Pompey to the war in Asia as commander.
2. Catulus and Hortensius, though they were men of very great influence, could not prevent this from being done.
3. The result was that the Romans, having quickly defeated Mithridates, were freed from their fear.
4. We shall now speak of the other oration, which all of you enjoy.
5. It is shorter than other speeches, but it ought not to be neglected by you.
6. There is no one of you that is not moved by desire for praise.
7. It is difficult to say how much help Archias was to Cicero.
8. After he had come to the city of Rome, he began to celebrate the fame of the Roman people in his verses.
9. Did anyone believe that he surpassed all poets in genius?
10. We praise Archias because he chose Cicero to defend him.

LATIN 3

SECOND YEAR LATIN

LATIN NR3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

His copiis coactis ad Bellovacos proficiscitur, castrisque in eorum finibus positis equitum turmas¹ dimittit in omnis partis ad aliquos excipiendos ex quibus hostium consilia cognosceret. Equites officio functi² renuntiant paucos in aedificiis esse inventos, atque hos, non qui agrorum colendorum³ causa remansissent (namque esse undique diligenter demigratum), sed qui speculandi⁴ causa essent remissi. A quibus cum quaereret Caesar, quo loco multitudo esset Bellovacorum quodve⁵ esset consilium eorum, inveniebat Bellovacos omnis, qui arma ferre possent, in unum locum convenisse, itemque Ambianos, Aulercos, Caletos, Veliocasses, Atrebates; locum castris excelsum⁶ in silva circumdata palude delegisse, impedimenta omnia in ultiores silvas contulisse.—*De Bello Gallico*, viii, 7.

¹*turmas*, 'squadrons.' ²*functi*, participle of *fungor*, 'perform.' ³*colendorum*, from *colo*, 'cultivate.' ⁴*speculandi*, from *speculor*, 'spy.' ⁵*quodve* may be translated as if it were *quodque*. ⁶*excelsum*, 'high.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *castris* (line 1), *paucos* (line 4), *palude* (line 11).
2. Tell in what mood and what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *cognosceret* (line 3), *esset* (line 7), *convenisse* (line 9).
3. Explain the difference in construction between *agrorum colendorum causa* (line 5) and *speculandi causa* (line 6).
4. Decline *partis* (line 2), *hos* (line 4) in the neuter singular and plural, *arma* (line 9), *unum* (line 9) in the feminine singular.
5. Compare *diligenter* (line 6).
6. Conjugate *coactis* (line 1) in the perfect indicative active, *positis* (line 2) in the future indicative passive, *possent* (line 9) in the perfect subjunctive, *convenisse* (line 9) in the imperfect subjunctive active.
7. Write in Latin: The Bellovaci heard that Caesar was coming into their country with three legions. When they heard this, they sent Commius to ask help from the Germans. If Caesar had not set out at that time, they would have collected larger forces.

LATIN NR3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Vatinius Brundisii cum esset, cognitis rebus quae gestae erant in Illyrico, 1
cum crebris litteris Cornifici ad auxilium provinciae ferendum evocaretur et 2
M. Octavium audiret cum barbaris foedera percussisse¹ compluribusque locis 3
nostrorum militum oppugnare praesidia partim classe per se, partim pedestir- 4
bus copiis per barbaros, etsi gravi valetudine² adfectus vix corporis viribus 5
animu sequebatur, tamen virtute vicit incommodum naturae difficulta- 6
tesque et hiemis et subitae praeparationis. Nam cum ipse paucas in portu 7
naves longas haberet, litteras in Achaia ad Q. Calenum misit, uti sibi 8
classem mitteret. Quod cum tardius fieret quam periculum nostrorum 9
flagitabat,³ qui sustinere impetum Octavi non poterant, navibus actuariis,⁴ 10
quarum numerus erat satis magnus, magnitudo nequaquam⁵ satis iusta⁶ ad 11
proeliandum, rostra⁷ imposuit.—*De Bello Alexandrino*, 44. 12

¹foedera percussisse, 'had made alliances.' ²valetudine, 'illness.' ³flagitabat, equivalent to postulabat. ⁴actuariis, 'swift-sailing.' ⁵nequaquam, 'by no means.' ⁶iusta, equivalent to idonea. ⁷rostra, 'beaks.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used:
Brundisii (line 1), *litteris* (line 2), *provinciae* (line 2), *locis* (line 3), *navibus* (line 10).
2. Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *percussisse* (line 3), *sequebatur* (line 6), *mitteret* (line 9), *fieret* (line 9).
3. Account for the choice of the pronoun *sibi* in line 8.
4. Decline *crebris* (line 2) in the masculine singular, *gravi* (line 5) in the feminine singular and the neuter plural; decline in full *corporis* (line 5), *viribus* (line 5), *portu* (line 7).
5. Conjugate *gestae erant* (line 1) in the present subjunctive active, *audiret* (line 3) in the future indicative active, *fieret* (line 9) in the pluperfect indicative, *poterant* (line 10) in the imperfect subjunctive.
6. Translate into Latin:
 - a) While these things were being done, Caesar ordered Vatinius to come to Brundisium with a fleet.
 - b) Caesar would have been able to conquer the enemy if he had had a larger number of ships.
 - c) Octavius heard that Caesar had set out to besiege the city.

LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday

9-11 a.m.

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Insequenti nocte Fabius equites praemittit sic paratos ut configerent¹ 1
 atque agmen morarentur, dum consequeretur ipse. Cuius praeceptis ut 2
 res gereretur, Q. Atius Varus, praefectus equitum, singularis et animi et pru- 3
 dentiae vir, suos hortatur agmenque hostium consecutus turmas² partim 4
 idoneis locis disponit, partim equitum proelium committit. Confligit auda- 5
 cius equitatus hostium succedentibus sibi peditibus; qui toto agmine sub- 6
 sistentes³ equitibus suis contra nostros ferunt auxilium. Fit proelium acri 7
 certamine. Namque nostri contemptis⁴ pridie superatis hostibus, cum sub- 8
 sequi legiones meminissent, et pudore⁵ cedendi et cupiditate per se conficiendi 9
 proeli fortissime contra pedites proeliantur; hostesque nihil amplius copiarum 10
 accessurum credentes, ut pridie cognoverant, delendi⁶ equitatus nostri nacti 11
 occasionem videbantur. Cum aliquamdiu summa contentione dimicaretur, 12
 Dumnacus instruit aciem, quae suis esset equitibus in vicem⁷ praesidio. 13

De Bello Gallico, viii, 28, 29.

¹ *configerent*, equivalent to *dimicaret*. ² *turmas*, 'squadrons'. ³ *subsistentes*, equivalent to *consistentes*. ⁴ *contemptis*, from *contemnere*, 'to despise'. ⁵ *pudore*, 'shame'. ⁶ *delendi*, from *delere*, to destroy'. ⁷ *in vicem*, 'in turn'.

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used:
animi (line 3), *sibi* (line 6), *peditibus* (line 6), *certamine* (line 8), *equitatus* (line 11), *praesidio* (line 13).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used:
consequeretur (line 2), *gereretur* (line 3), *nacti* (line 11), *esset* (line 13).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used:
consecutus (line 4), *accessurum* (line 11), *instruit* (line 13), *esset* (line 13).
4. Decline in full *agmen* (line 2), *vir* (line 4), *equitatus* (line 6); decline in the feminine singular *toto* (line 6) and *acri* (line 7).
5. Compare *idoneis* (line 5), *audacius* (line 5).
6. Conjugate *gereretur* (line 3) in the perfect indicative active, *fit* (line 7) in the pluperfect subjunctive, *conficiendi* (line 9) in the present subjunctive active, *nacti* (line 11) in the present indicative; write the present imperative forms, active and passive, of *ferunt* (line 7).
7. Translate into Latin:
 - a) If the foot-soldiers should fight more bravely, the enemy would not be able to defeat the cavalry.
 - b) Varus believed that the legions would have to yield.
 - c) I am encouraging our men not to wait until the enemy attack them.

LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday

9-11 a.m.

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

[A storm causes serious inconvenience to Caesar's forces.]

Tanta enim tempestas cooritur ut numquam illis locis maiores aquas
fuisse constaret. Tum autem ex omnibus montibus nives¹ proluit² ac summas
ripas fluminis superavit pontisque ambos³ quos C. Fabius fecerat uno die
interruptit.⁴ Quae res magnas difficultates exercitui Caesaris attulit. Cas-
tra enim, ut supra demonstratum est, cum essent inter flumina duo, Sicorim
et Cingam, spatio milium xxx, neutrum horum transiri poterat, necessarioque
omnes his angustiis continebantur. Neque civitates quae ad Caesaris
amicitiam accesserant frumentum supportare neque ii qui pabulatum⁵ longius
progressi erant interclusi fluminibus reverti neque maximi commeatus qui
ex Italia Galliaque veniebant in castra pervenire poterant. Tempus erat
autem difficillimum, quo neque frumenta in hibernis erant neque multum a
maturitate⁶ aberant, et civitates exinanitae,⁷ quod Afranius paene omne
frumentum ante Caesaris adventum Ilerdam convexerat,⁸ reliqui si quid
fuerat, Caesar superioribus diebus consumpserat.—*De Bello Civili*, i, 48.

¹nives, 'snow.' ²proluit, 'washed away.' ³ambos, 'both.' ⁴interruptit, 'broke down.'
⁵pabulatum, from *pabulari*, 'to forage.' ⁶maturitate, 'ripeness.' ⁷exinanitae, supply *erant*,
'were stripped.' ⁸convexerat, 'had conveyed.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used:
aquas (line 1), *fluminibus* (line 9), *quo* (line 11), *Ilerdam* (line 13), *reliqui*
(line 13).
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used:
constaret (line 2), *essent* (line 5).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used:
cooritur (line 1), *fuisse* (line 2), *constaret* (line 2), *fecerat* (line 3).
4. What form of the verb is *pabulatum* (line 8)? What idea does this form
express?
5. Write out the Latin words for which *C.* (line 3) and *xxx* (line 6) stand.
6. Decline in full *locis* (line 1), *maiores* (line 1), *montibus* (line 2), *milium* (line 6);
decline *duo* (line 5) in the feminine plural and *quid* (line 13) in the mascu-
line singular.
7. Compare *longius* (line 8), *difficillimum* (line 11).
8. Conjugate *attulit* (line 4) in the present indicative active, *transiri* (line 6)
in the imperfect subjunctive active, *veniebant* (line 10) in the perfect
indicative active, *consumpserat* (line 14) in the future indicative passive;
write all the infinitives of *progressi* (line 9), and name each.
9. Translate into Latin:
 - a) It was reported to the enemy that the supplies that were being brought
to Caesar were approaching the river.
 - b) When they received that news, they sent horsemen, that the river might
not be crossed.
 - c) The danger was so great that our men did not dare to resist them.

LATIN 3—SECOND YEAR LATIN

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Translate the following passage, and answer the questions. Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

[Caesar, in quest of information, finds himself exposed to an unexpected attack.]

Caesar, ut per se consilium caperet quid faciendum videretur, navem con- 1
scendit atque omnem classem se sequi iussit nullis nostris militibus impositis, 2
quod, cum longius paulo discederet, munitiones nudare nolebat. Cumque 3
ad eum locum accessisset, qui appellatur Chersonensus, aquandique¹ causa 4
remiges² in terram exposuisset, non nulli ex eo numero, cum longius a navibus 5
praedatum processissent, ab equitibus hostium sunt excepti. Ex his cogno- 6
verunt Caesarem ipsum in classe venisse nec ullos milites in navibus habere. 7
Qua re comperta magnam sibi facultatem fortunam obtulisse bene gerendae 8
rei crediderunt. Itaque navis omnis quas paratas habuerant ad navi- 9
gandum propugnatoribus instruxerunt Caesarique redeunti cum classe 10
occurrerunt. Qui duabus de causis eo die dimicare nolebat, quod et nullos 11
milites in navibus habebat et post horam x diei res agebatur, nox autem 12
adlatura videbatur maiorem fiduciam³ illis, qui locorum notitia⁴ confidebant. 13

De Bello Alexandrino, 10.

¹ *aquandi*, from *aquari*, 'to get water.' ² *remiges*, 'oarsmen.' ³ *fiduciam*, 'confidence.'
⁴ *notitia*, 'knowledge.'

1. Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *quid* (line 1), *sibi* (line 8), *rei* (line 9), *die* (line 11). Why is the preposition necessary in *ab equitibus* (line 6)?
2. Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *caperet* (line 1), *videretur* (line 1), *venisse* (line 7).
3. Tell in what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this tense is used: *caperet* (line 1), *venisse* (line 7), *habuerant* (line 9), *redeunti* (line 10).
4. What form of the verb is *faciendum* (line 1)? Explain fully its use in this place.
5. Decline in full *numero* (line 5), *redeunti* (line 10), *nox* (line 12); decline *nullis* (line 2) in the masculine singular, and *ipsum* (line 7) in the feminine, singular and plural.
6. Compare *bene* (line 8).
7. Conjugate *sequi* (line 2) in the present subjunctive, *iussit* (line 2) in the future indicative active, *nolebat* (line 3) in the imperfect subjunctive, *instruxerunt* (line 10) in the imperfect indicative active.

8. Write the principal parts of *impositis* (line 2), *confidebant* (line 13), naming each part.
9. Translate into Latin:
- a) While he was forming this plan, Caesar learned that the leaders of a neighboring state wished to attack him on the following night.
 - b) But he had left his own soldiers on land, that the larger camp might be defended for a few days from great danger.
 - c) And so those whom he had with him begged him not to fight with this multitude of the enemy.

LATIN 4

CICERO — *MANILIAN LAW* AND *ARCHIAS*, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

LATIN NR4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

1. Quare videant ne sit periniquum et non ferendum illorum auctoritatem de Cn. Pompei dignitate a vobis comprobata[m] semper esse, vestrum ab illis de eodem homine iudicium populi[que] Romani auctoritatem improbari, praesertim cum iam suo iure populus Romanus in hoc homine suam auctoritatem vel contra omnis qui dissentiunt possit defendere, propterea quod isdem istis reclamantibus vos unum illum ex omnibus delegistis quem bello praedonum praeponeretis. Hoc si vos temere fecistis et rei publicae parum consulistis, recte isti studia vestra suis consiliis regere conantur.—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 63, 64. 5
 - a) Explain briefly Cicero's argument in this passage.
 - b) What is the force of *dis* in *dissentiunt* (line 5)? What meaning is there in *isti* (line 9) which *illi* would not have?

2. Cum hic domicilium Romae multos iam annos haberet, professus est apud praetorem Q. Metellum familiarissimum suum. Si nihil aliud nisi de civitate ac lege dicimus, nihil dico amplius; causa dicta est. Quid enim horum infirmari, Grati, potest? Heracliae[n]se esse eum ascriptum negabis? Adest vir summa auctoritate et religione et fide, M. Lucullus, qui se non opinari sed scire, non audivisse sed vidisse, non interfuisse sed egisse dicit. Adsunt Heraclienses legati, nobilissimi homines; huius iudici causa cum mandatis et cum publico testimonio venerunt, qui hunc ascriptum Heracliensem dicunt.—*Pro Archia*, 7, 8. 10
 - a) What was the charge against Archias? What penalty would have been imposed upon him if the case had gone against him? What was his legal defense?
 - b) Where was Heraclia?
 - c) Explain the tense of *haberet* (line 1).

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

[*Laelius speaks of his friendship for Scipio*]

Mihi quidem Scipio, quamquam est subito ereptus, vivit tamen semperque vivet; virtutem enim amavi illius viri, quae exstincta non est. Nec mihi soli versatur ante oculos, qui illam semper in manibus habui, sed etiam posteris erit clara et insignis. Nemo umquam animo aut spe maiora suscipiet qui sibi non illius memoriam atque imaginem proponendam putet. Equidem¹ ex omnibus rebus, quas mihi aut fortuna aut natura tribuit, nihil habeo quod cum amicitia Scipionis possim comparare. . . . Numquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim; nihil audiavi ex eo ipse quod nollem; una domus erat, idem victus,² isque communis, neque solum militia sed etiam peregrinationes rusticationesque communes. Nam quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid atque discendi, in quibus remoti ab oculis populi omne otiosum tempus contrivimus?³ Quarum rerum recordatio et memoria si una cum illo occidisset,⁴ desiderium coniunctissimi atque amantissimi viri ferre nullo modo possem.

Cicero, *De Amicitia*, 102-104.

¹ *Equidem*, 'for my part.' ² *victus*, 'style of living.' ³ *contrivimus*, 'passed.' ⁴ *occidisset* from *cado*.

LATIN NR4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

1. Et quoniam auctoritas quoque in bellis administrandis multum atque in imperio militari valet, certe nemini dubium est quin ea re idem ille imperator plurimum possit. Vehementer autem pertinere ad bella administranda quid hostes, quid socii de imperatoribus nostris existiment, quis ignorat, cum sciamus homines in tantis rebus ut aut contemnant aut metuant aut oderint aut ament opinione non minus et fama quam aliqua ratione certa commoveri? Quod igitur nomen umquam in orbe terrarum clarius fuit? Cuius res gestae pares? De quo homine vos, id quod maxime facit auctoritatem, tanta et tam praeclara iudicia fecistis?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 43. 5

a) Explain briefly Cicero's argument in this passage.

b) Of what events in Pompey's career was Cicero thinking when he asked *Cuius res gestae pares* (line 8)? Mention the most important of the *iudicia* (line 9). 10

c) What is the syntax of the clauses introduced by *quid* (line 4)? To what does *id* (line 9) refer?

2. Carus fuit Africano superiori noster Ennius, itaque etiam in sepulcro Scipionum putatur is esse constitutus ex marmore; cuius laudibus certe non solum ipse qui laudatur, sed etiam populi Romani nomen ornatur. In caelum huius proavus Cato tollitur; magnus honos populi Romani rebus adiungitur. Omnes denique illi Maximi, Marcelli, Fulvii non sine communi omnium nostrum laude decorantur. Ergo illum qui haec fecerat, Rudinum hominem, maiores nostri in civitatem receperunt; nos hunc Heracliensem multis civitatibus expetitur, in hac autem legibus constitutum de nostra civitate eiciemus?—*Pro Archia*, 22. 5

a) What is the importance of Ennius in the history of Latin literature? What work of Ennius did Cicero have in mind when he said *cuius laudibus . . . decorantur* (lines 2-6)?

b) Tell who the following men were, and for what they were famous: *Africano* (line 1), *Cato* (line 4).

c) What did Cicero gain for his argument by contrasting *Rudinum hominem* (line 7) with *Heracliensem* (line 8)? What is the syntax of *civitatis* (line 8)?

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

Homines Graeci, quos antea nominavi, inique a suis civibus damnati atque expulsi, tamen, quia bene sunt de suis civitatibus meriti, tanta hodie gloria sunt, non in Graecia solum sed etiam apud nos atque in ceteris terris, ut eos a quibus illi oppressi sint nemo nominet, horum calamitatem dominationi illorum omnes anteponant. Quis Karthaginensium pluris¹ fuit Hannibale consilio, virtute, rebus gestis, qui unus cum tot imperatoribus nostris per tot annos de imperio et de gloria decertavit? Hunc sui cives e civitate eiecerunt; nos etiam hostem litteris nostris et memoria videmus esse celebratum. . . . Cogitemus denique corpus virorum fortium magnorumque hominum esse mortale, animi vero motus et virtutis gloriam sempiternam; neque, hanc opinionem si in illo sanctissimo Hercule consecratam videmus cuius corpore ambusto² vitam eius et virtutem immortalitas excepisse dicatur, minus existimemus eos qui hanc tantam rem publicam suis consiliis aut laboribus aut auxerint aut defenderint aut servarint esse immortalem gloriam consecutos.—Cicero, *Pro Sestio*, 142, 143.

¹ *pluris*, genitive of indefinite value. ² *ambusto*, from *amburo*, 'burn.'

LATIN 4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

1. Age vero, illa res quantum declarat eiusdem hominis apud hostis populi Romani auctoritatem, quod ex locis tam longinquis tamque diversis tam brevi tempore omnes huic se uni dederunt; quod Cretensium legati, cum in eorum insula noster imperator exercitusque esset, ad Cn. Pompeium in ultimas prope terras venerunt, eique se omnis Cretensium civitates dedere velle dixerunt? Quid? Idem iste Mithridates nonne ad eundem Cn. Pompeium legatum usque in Hispaniam misit, eum quem Pompeius legatum semper iudicavit, ii quibus erat molestum ad eum potissimum esse missum speculatorem quam legatum iudicari maluerunt?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 46. 5
10
 - a) Account for the number of *age* (line 1).
 - b) What was *illa res* (line 1)?
 - c) What was Pompey doing in Spain at the time of the incident mentioned in the last sentence of this passage?
2. Quae cum ita sint, quid est quod de eius civitate dubitetis, praesertim cum aliis quoque in civitatibus fuerit ascriptus? Etenim cum mediocribus multis et aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praeditis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebant, Reginos credo aut Locrensis aut Neapolitanos aut Tarentinos, quod scaenicis artificibus largiri solebant, id huic summa ingeni praedito gloria noluisse. Quid? Ceteri non modo post civitatem datam sed etiam post legem Papiam aliquo modo in eorum municipiorum tabulas inreperunt; hic qui ne utitur quidem illis in quibus est scriptus, quod semper se Heracliensem esse voluit, reicietur?—*Pro Archia*, 10. 5
10
 - a) What is meant by *Graecia* (line 4)? Name five of its chief cities.
 - b) Why did Cicero single out *scaenici artifices* (line 5) for special mention?
 - c) To what did Cicero refer in *civitatem datam* (line 7)? What was the *lex Papia*?

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

[A dream and its fulfilment.]

Singulari vir ingenio Aristoteles et paene divino ipsene errat an alios vult errare, cum scribit Eudemum Cyprium,¹ familiarem suum, iter in Macedoniam facientem Pheras venisse, quae erat urbs in Thessalia tum admodum² nobilis, ab Alexandro autem tyranno crudeli dominatu³ tenebatur; in eo igitur oppido ita graviter aegrum⁴ Eudemum fuisse ut omnes medici diffiderent; ei visum in quiete⁵ egregia facie⁶ iuvenem⁷ dicere fore ut perbrevis⁸ convalesceret, paucisque diebus interituum Alexandrum tyrannum, ipsum autem quinquennio⁹ post domum esse reditum? Atque ita quidem prima statim scribit Aristoteles consecuta, et convaluisse Eudemum et ab uxoris fratribus interfectum tyrannum; quinto autem anno exeunte, cum esset spes ex illo somnio¹⁰ in Cyprium illum ex Sicilia esse reditum, proeliantem eum ad Syracusas occidisse;¹¹ ex quo ita illud somnium esse interpretatum, ut cum animus Eudemi e corpore excesserit, tum domum revertisse videatur.—Cicero, *De Divinatione*, i, 53.

¹ *Cyprium*, 'of Cyprus.' ² *admodum*, 'very.' ³ *dominatu*, 'rule.' ⁴ *aegrum*, 'sick.' ⁵ *quiete*, 'sleep.' ⁶ *facie*, 'beauty.' ⁷ *iuvenem*, 'youth.' ⁸ *perbrevis*, equivalent to *perbreve tempore*. ⁹ *quinquennio*, used for *quinque annis*. ¹⁰ *somnio*, 'dream.' ¹¹ *occidisse*, from *cado*.

LATIN 4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

Cnidum aut Colophonem aut Samum, nobilissimas urbis, innumerabilis-
que alias captas esse commemorem, cum vestros portus, atque eos portus
quibus vitam ac spiritum ducitis, in praedonum fuisse potestate sciatis?
An vero ignoratis portum Caietae celeberrimum ac plenissimum navium
inspectante praetore a praedonibus esse direptum; ex Miseno autem eius
ipsius liberos qui cum praedonibus antea ibi bellum gesserat a praedonibus
esse sublato? Nam quid ego Ostiense incommodum atque illam labem
atque ignominiam rei publicae querar, cum prope inspectantibus vobis classis
ea cui consul populi Romani praepositus esset a praedonibus capta atque
oppressa est? Pro di immortales, tantamne unius hominis incredibilis ac
divina virtus tam brevi tempore lucem adferre rei publicae potuit ut vos
qui modo ante ostium Tiberinum classem hostium videbatis, ii nunc nullam
intra Oceani ostium praedonum navem esse audiat?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 33.

1. What four things does Cicero enumerate in this speech as the chief qualifications of an *imperator*? Which of these qualifications is he illustrating in the passage above?
2. By what law was Pompey put in command of the war with the pirates? In what year? Describe his previous military achievements.
3. Where were the places referred to in *Samum* (line 1), *Miseno* (line 5), *Ostiense* (line 7)? What is meant by *Oceani ostium* (line 13)?
4. What is the point of the contrast between *Cnidum aut Colophonem aut Samum* (line 1) and *vestros portus* (line 2)? Explain the meaning of *quibus vitam ac spiritum ducitis* (line 3). Of what facts is Cicero thinking when he says *tam brevi tempore* (line 11)?
5. What force does *an vero* (line 4) give to a question? What part of speech is *pro* (line 10)? Explain the use of *ii* (line 12).

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

[*Metellus takes steps to entrap Jugurtha.*]

Metellus postquam videt neque oppidum capi, neque Iugurtham nisi ex insidiis aut suo loco pugnam facere, et iam aetatem exactam esse, ab Zama discedit et in iis urbibus quae ad se defecerant¹ satisque munitae loco aut moenibus erant praesidia imponit; ceterum exercitum in provinciam quae proxima est Numidiae hiemandi gratia² conlocat. Neque id tempus ex aliorum more quieti aut luxuriae concedit, sed quoniam armis bellum parum procedebat, insidias regi per amicos tendere³ et eorum perfidia pro armis uti parat. Igitur Bomilcarem, qui Romae cum Iugurtha fuerat et inde vadibus⁴ datis de Massivae nece⁵ iudicium fugerat, quod ei per maximam amicitiam maxima copia fallendi erat, multis pollicitationibus adgreditur, ac primo efficit ut ad se conloquendi gratia occultus⁶ veniat; deinde fide data, si Iugurtham vivum aut necatum sibi tradidisset, fore ut illi senatus impunitatem et sua omnia concederet, facile Numidae⁷ persuadet, cum⁸ ingenio⁹ infido tum metuenti ne, si pax cum Romanis fieret, ipse per condiciones ad supplicium traderetur.—Sallust, *De Bello Iugurthino*, 61.

¹defecerant, 'had gone over.' ²hiemandi gratia, equivalent to *hiemandi causa*. ³tendere, 'lay.' ⁴vadibus, 'bail.' ⁵nece, 'murder.' ⁶occultus, 'secretly.' ⁷Numidae, 'the Numidian'; Bomilcar is meant. ⁸cum . . . tum, 'both . . . and.' ⁹ingenio infido, 'of a faithless disposition.'

LATIN 4—CICERO (MANILIAN LAW AND ARCHIAS) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

Qua re conservate, iudices, hominem pudore eo quem amicorum videtis comprobati cum dignitate tum etiam vetustate; ingenio autem tanto quantum id convenit existimari quod summorum hominum ingeniis expetitur esse videatis; causa vero eius modi quae beneficio legis, auctoritate municipi, testimonio Luculli, tabulis Metelli comprobetur. Quae cum ita sint, petimus a vobis, iudices, si qua non modo humana verum etiam divina in tantis ingeniis commendatio debet esse, ut eum qui vos, qui vestros imperatores, qui populi Romani res gestas semper ornavit, qui etiam his recentibus nostris vestrisque domesticis periculis aeternum se testimonium laudis daturum esse profiteatur, estque ex eo numero qui semper apud omnes sancti sunt habiti itaque dicti, sic in vestram accipiat fidem ut humanitate vestra levatus potius quam acerbitate violatus esse videatur.—*Pro Archia*, 31. 5 10

1. In what year was this speech delivered? Who was the praetor before whom the case was tried? What was the charge against Archias? What was the real purpose of the prosecution?
2. Explain the reference in *legis* (line 4). State the provisions of this *legis*. Give the name of the *municipi* (line 4). Of what is Cicero thinking when he says *his . . . periculis* (lines 8, 9)?
3. Where did Archias receive his early education? What advantage does Cicero find in the fact that the poems of Archias were written in Greek? What poetical writings of Archias does Cicero refer to in this speech?
4. For what does Cicero say that he was personally indebted to Archias? Show precisely how Cicero uses his praise of literature as an argument for the acquittal of his client.
5. What is gained by the repetition of *qui* (lines 7, 8)? After what other words would *qua* (line 6) have the same meaning that it has in this sentence?

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

[*Cicero tells why he refused to act as counsel for Autronius, charged with complicity in the conspiracy of Catiline.*]

Veniebat enim ad me et saepe veniebat Autronius multis cum lacrimis¹ supplex ut se defenderem, et se meum condiscipulum² in pueritia, familiarem in adulescentia commemorabat fuisse, multa mea in se, non nulla etiam sua in me proferebat officia. Quibus ego rebus, iudices, ita flectebar animo atque frangebar ut iam ex memoria quas mihi ipse fecerat insidias deponerem, ut iam immissum esse ab eo C. Cornelium, qui me in meis sedibus, in conspectu uxoris ac liberorum meorum trucidaret, obliviscerer. Quae si de uno me cogitasset, numquam illius lacrimis ac precibus³ restitsem; sed cum mihi tela, cum caedes, cum civium cruor⁴ versari ante oculos coeperat, tum denique ei resistebam, neque solum illi hosti ac parricidae sed his etiam propinquis⁵ illius Marcellis, patri et filio, quorum alter apud me parentis gravitatem, alter filii suavitatem⁶ obtinebat; neque me arbitrabar sine summo scelere posse, quod maleficium in aliis vindicasset, idem in illorum socio, cum scirem, defendere.—Cicero, *Pro Sulla*, 18, 19.

¹ *lacrimis*, 'tears.' ² *condiscipulum*, 'schoolmate.' ³ *precibus*, 'entreaties.' ⁴ *cruor*, equivalent to *sanguis*. ⁵ *propinquis*, 'relatives.' ⁶ *suavitatem*, 'lovableness.'

LATIN 5

VERGIL — *ÆNEID*, BOOKS I, II, AND IV OR VI, AND SIGHT
TRANSLATION OF POETRY

LATIN NR5—VIRGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

LATIN DQ—VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Translate 1 and either 2 or 3, and answer the questions on the passages translated. Translate also II. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

I

1. “Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine caesa,
cum primum Iliacas, Danai, venistis ad oras;
sanguine quaerendi reditus, animaque litandum
Argolica.” Volgi quae vox ut venit ad auris,
obstipuerunt animi, gelidusque per ima cucurrit 120
ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.
Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu
protrahit in medios; quae sint ea numina divom
flagitat. Et mihi iam multi crudele caneant
artificis scelus et taciti ventura videbant.—ii, 116-125. 125
- a) From whose tale is this passage taken? Whose words does he pretend to quote in verses 116-119? Tell the story to which reference is made in *virgine caesa* (verse 116). Where were the *Iliacas oras* (verse 117)? Who is meant by *Ithacus* (verse 122), and why was he so called?
- b) What other form might have been used for *obstipuerunt* (verse 120), had not the metre prevented? Explain the form of *divom* (verse 123).
- c) Copy verse 117, and indicate the division into feet and the principal caesura.

2. “Vixi, et quem dederat cursum fortuna peregi,
et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
Urbem praeclaram statui, mea moenia vidi; 655
ulta virum poenas inimico a fratre recepi;
felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum
numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae.”
Dixit, et os impressa toro, “Moriemur inultae,
sed moriamur,” ait. “Sic, sic iuvat ire sub umbras. 660
Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis.” —iv, 653-662.
- a) Tell more fully the story touched upon in verses 655 and 656. Why is Aeneas called *Dardanus* (verse 662)?
- b) What would regularly be used instead of *mei* (verse 654)?

3. "Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
 fare age, quid venias, iam istinc, et comprime gressum.
 Umbrarum hic locus est, somni noctisque soporae; 390
 corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina.
 Nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem
 accepisse lacu nec Thesea Pirithoumque,
 dis quamquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent.
 Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit 395
 ipsius a solio regis traxitque trementem;
 hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti."—vi, 388–397.

- a) Who were *Alciden* (verse 392), *dominam Ditis* (verse 397), *Ditis* (verse 397)? What was the *Tartareum custodem* (verse 395)?
 b) Explain the spelling of *vincla* (verse 395). How does the pronunciation of *ipsius* in verse 396 differ from prose usage?

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

[*The tranquil life of the philosopher is contrasted with the vain ambitions of other men*]

Suave,¹ mari magno turbantibus aequora ventis,
 e terra magnum alterius spectare laborem;
 non quia vexari quemquam est iucunda voluptas,
 sed quibus ipse malis careas quia cernere suave est.
 Suave etiam belli certamina magna tueri
 per campos instructa tua sine parte pericli.
 Sed nil dulcius est, bene quam munita tenere
 edita² doctrina sapientum templa serena,
 despicere unde queas³ alios passimque videre
 errare atque viam palantis⁴ quaerere vitae,
 certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate,
 noctes atque dies niti praestante labore
 ad summas emergere⁵ opes rerumque potiri.
 O miseras hominum mentis, O pectora caeca!
 Qualibus in tenebris vitae quantisque periclis
 degitur⁶ hoc aevi, quodcumque est! Nonne videre⁷
 nil aliud sibi naturam latrare,⁸ nisi utqui⁹
 corpore seiunctus dolor absit, mensque fruatur
 iucundo sensu, cura semota metuque?

Lucretius, *De Rerum Natura*, ii, 1–19.

¹*Suave*, 'sweet'; supply *est*. ²*edita*, 'lofty.' ³*queas*, from *queo*, 'be able.' ⁴*palantis*, from *palor*, 'wander about.' ⁵*emergere*, 'to raise themselves.' ⁶*degitur*, 'is passed.' ⁷*videre*, exclamatory infinitive. ⁸*latrare*, 'demands.' ⁹*utqui*, translate as if it were *ut* alone.

LATIN NR5—VERGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Translate I and either 2 or 3, and answer the questions on the passages translated. Translate also II. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

I

1. "Aspice (namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuenti
mortalis hebetat visus tibi et umida circum
caligat, nubem eripiam; tu ne qua parentis
iussa time neu praeceptis parere recusa):
hic, ubi disiectas moles avolsaque saxis
saxa vides mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,
Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti
fundamenta quatit totamque a sedibus urbem
eruit: hic Iuno Scaetas saevissima portas
prima tenet sociumque furens a navibus agmen
ferro accincta vocat.
Iam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas
insedit, nimbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva."—ii, 604-616

- a) Under what circumstances were these words spoken? What effect was the vision here described intended to produce upon the one who was to see it? Why did the speaker think it necessary to say *tu . . . recusa* (verses 606-607)?
- b) Why was Juno *saevissima* (verse 612) to Troy? What precisely is meant by *Gorgone saeva* (verse 616)?
- c) Copy verses 605 and 606, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.
- d) Explain how it happens that so many verses in the Aeneid (as in this passage, verse 614) are not complete hexameters.

2. "Iliacas igitur classis atque ultima Teucrum
iussa sequar? Quiane auxilio iuvat ante levatos,
et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti?
Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusve superbis
invisam accipiet? Nescis heu, perditam, necdum
Laomedontaeae sentis periuria gentis?
Quid tum? Sola fuga nautas comitabor ovantis?
An Tyriis omnique manu stipata meorum
inferar, et quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli
rursus agam pelago et ventis dare vela iubebo?
Quin morere, ut merita es, ferroque averte dolorem."

iv, 537-547.

- a) Rewrite *Quiane . . . levatos* (verse 538), supplying in Latin the words needed to complete the meaning. In what way does the scansion help you to determine the meaning in verse 543?
- b) Why is *Laomedontaeae* (verse 542) a term of reproach? Explain the reference in *nautas ovantis* (verse 543), *Sidonia urbe* (verse 545).

3. Tum pater Anchises lacrimis ingressus obortis:
 "O gnate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum.
 Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
 esse sinent. Nimum vobis Romana propago 870
 visa potens, Superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.
 Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem
 Campus aget gemitus, vel quae, Tiberine, videbis
 funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!
 Nec puer Iliaca, quisquam de gente Latinos 875
 in tantum spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam
 ullo se tantum tellus iactabit alumno."—vi, 867–877.
- a) Of what recital does this passage form a part? Who is meant by *hunc* (verse 869)?
- b) Explain the reference in *Mavortis* (verse 872), *Campus* (verse 873).
- c) Rewrite *ne quaere* (verse 868) in the form which is most common in prose.

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation

O genus attonitum gelidae formidine mortis!
 Quid Styga, quid tenebras et nomina vana timetis,
 materiem¹ vatū, falsique pericula mundi²?
 Corpora sive rogos flamma seu tabe³ vetustas
 abstulerit, mala posse pati non ulla putetis.
 Morte carent animae, semperque priore relictā
 sede novis domibus vivunt habitantque receptae.
 Omnia mutantur, nihil interit.⁴ Errat et illinc
 huc venit, hinc illuc, et quoslibet⁵ occupat artus
 spiritus; eque feris humana in corpora transit,
 inque feras noster, nec tempore deperit⁶ ullo.
 Ipsa quoque adsiduo labuntur tempora motu
 non secus ac flumen. Neque enim consistere flumen,
 nec levis hora potest; sed ut unda impellitur unda,
 urgeturque eadem veniente urgetque priorem,
 tempora sic fugiunt pariter pariterque sequuntur,
 et nova sunt semper. Nam quod fuit ante relictum est,
 fitque quod haud fuerat, momentaque cuncta novantur.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, xv, 153–185.

¹ *materiem*, 'theme.' ² *mundi*, 'world.' ³ *tabe*, 'decay.' ⁴ *interit*, from *intereo*, synonymous with *pereo*. ⁵ *quoslibet*, indefinite pronoun, 'whatever it will.' ⁶ *deperit*, synonymous with *interit*.

LATIN 5—VERGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

2-4 p.m.

Translate I and either 2 or 3, and answer the questions on the passages translated. Translate also II. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

I

1. Haec dum Dardanio Aeneae miranda videntur,
dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, 495
regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Dido,
incessit magna iuvenum stipante caterva.
Qualis in Eurotae ripis aut per iuga Cynthi
exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutae
hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades (illa pharetram 500
fert umero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnis;
Latonae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus),
talis erat Dido, talem se laeta ferebat
per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.
Tum foribus divae, media testudine templi, 505
saepa armis solioque alte subnixa resedit.
Iura dabat legesque viris, operumque laborem
partibus aequabat iustis aut sorte trahebat.—i, 494-508.

- a) What had caused the feeling described in the first two verses of this passage?
- b) What are the two important elements in this description of Dido? Why was Aeneas already disposed to sympathize with her?
- c) Where were the *iuga Cynthi* (verse 498)?
- d) Who were the *Oreades* (verse 500)?
- e) Copy verses 494 and 495, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.
- f) What place in the temple is indicated by the words of verse 505?

2. "Iuppiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis
gens epulata toris Lenaeum libat honorem,
aspicis haec? An te, genitor, cum fulmina torques,
nequiquam horremus, caecique in nubibus ignes
terrificant animos et inania murmura miscent? 210
Femina, quae nostris errans in finibus urbem
exiguam pretio posuit, cū litus arandum
cuique loci leges dedimus, conubia nostra
reppulit ac dominum Aenean in regna recepit."

iv, 206-214.

- a) By whom were these words spoken, and under what circumstances? What effect did they have?
- b) Explain the allusion in *Lenaeum* (verse 207).
- c) In verses 209-210 what three words carry the weight of the argument?
- d) Tell the story alluded to in *pretio* (verse 212).

3. "Phoebe, gravis Troiae semper miserate labores,
 Dardana qui Paridis direxti tela manusque
 corpus in Aeacidae, magnas obeuntia terras
 tot maria intravi duce te penitusque repostas
 Massylum gentis praetentaque Syrtibus arva;
 iam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras. 60
 Hac Troiana tenuis fuerit Fortuna secuta.
 Vos quoque Pergameae iam fas est parcere genti,
 dique deaeque omnes quibus obstitit Ilium et ingens
 gloria Dardaniae."—vi, 56-65.

- a) Why did Vergil write *Dardana* (verse 57) agreeing with *tela*, rather than *Dardani* agreeing with *Paridis*?
- b) Write the usual form of *direxti* (verse 57).
- c) Of what is Aeneas thinking when he uses the words *tandem* and *fugientis* (verse 61)?
- d) Explain the allusion in *Aeacidae* (verse 58).

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

[Anna tells Aeneas the details of Dido's death.]

Tum rapido praeceps cursu resolutaque crinem
 evasit propere¹ in celsam, quam struxerat ante
 magna mole, pyram; cuius de sede dabatur
 cernere cuncta freta et totam Carthaginis urbem.
 "Di longae noctis, quorum iam numina nobis
 mors instans maiora facit, precor," inquit, "adeste
 et placidi victos ardore admittite Manis.
 Aeneae coniunx, Veneris nurus, ulta maritum,
 vidi constructas nostrae Carthaginis arces.
 Nunc ad vos magni descendet corporis umbra."
 Haec dicens ense media in praecordia² adegit,
 ense Dardanii quaesitum in pignus amoris.
 Viderunt comites tristisque per atria planctu³
 concurrunt; magnis resonant ululatibus aedes.
 Accepi infelix dirisque exterrita fatis,
 ora manu lacerans, lymphato⁴ regia cursu
 tecta peto celsosque gradus evadere nitor.
 Ter diro fueram conata incumbere ferro,
 ter cecidi exanimae membris revoluta sororis.

Silius Italicus, *Punica*, viii, 130-156.

¹ *propere*, 'in haste.' ² *praecordia*, equivalent to *pectus*. ³ *planctu*, 'lamentation.' ⁴ *lymphato*, 'frantic.'

LATIN 5—VERGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

2-4 p. m.

Under I, translate either 1 or 2, and answer the questions on the passage translated. Translate also II. It is important that enough time be given to II to deal with it satisfactorily. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

I

1. "Quae quibus anteferam? Iam iam nec maxuma Iuno,
nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit aequis.
Nusquam tuta fides. Eiectum litore, egentem
excepi et regni demens in parte locavi;
amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi. 375
Heu furiis incensa feror! Nunc augur Apollo,
nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Iove missus ab ipso
interpres divom fert horrida iussa per auras.
Scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos
sollicitat. Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello; 380
i, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas.
Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido
saepe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens,
et, cum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus, 385
omnibus umbra locis adero. Dabis, improbe, poenas.
Audiam, et haec Manis veniet mihi fama sub imos."
iv, 371-387.

- a) Under what circumstances were these words spoken?
b) State two reasons why it is natural for Dido to think first of Juno (verse 371). How does the goddess show her pity at the close of Book IV?
c) Explain the reference in *Saturnius* (verse 372), *Lyciae sortes* (verse 377), *interpres divom* (verse 378). Where was Lycia?
d) Describe the scene in Book I to which the words *socios a morte reduxi* (verse 375) refer. To what does *amissam* refer?
e) What part does the guidance of Apollo (verse 376) play in the life of Aeneas? What is meant by *is* (verse 379)?
f) Explain the meaning of *pia* in connection with *numina* (verse 382)? Give a literal translation of *hausurum* (verse 383) and explain the metaphor.
g) Copy verse 373 and 383, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.
2. "Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti saepius audis,
Augustus Caesar, divi genus, aurea condet
saecula qui rursus Latio regnata per arva
Saturno quondam; super et Garamantas et Indos
proferet imperium (iacet extra sidera tellus,
extra anni solisque vias, ubi caelifer Atlas
axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum). 795
Huius in adventum iam nunc et Caspia regna
responsis horrent divom et Maeotia tellus,

et septemgeminis turbant trepida ostia Nili. 800
 Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,
 fixerit aeripodem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi
 parcarit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu,
 nec, qui pampineis victor iuga flectit habenis,
 Liber, agens celso Nysae de vertice tigris. 805
 Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis,
 aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra?"

vi, 791-807.

- a) Under what circumstances were these words spoken?
- b) Explain the reference in *divi* (verse 792), *Saturno* (verse 794), *Atlas* (verse 796).
- c) What and where were *Latia* (verse 793), *Caspia regna* (verse 798), *Ausonia terra* (verse 807)?
- d) In what respect is the order of the words *aurea condet saecula qui rursus* (verses 792-793) poetical? Name and explain the figure of speech used in verse 799. Explain the form *divom* (verse 799).
- e) Account for Vergil's attitude toward Augustus as indicated in this passage. What is the poet's conception of the mission of Rome? What revelation of the future was granted to Aeneas in the lower world?
- f) How is the thought expressed in verses 806-807 related to the verses that precede?
- g) Copy verses 796 and 797, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.

II

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

[The Trojans mourn Hector. King Priam begs Achilles to give him the body of his son.]

Flent miseri amissum Phryges Hectora, totaque maesto
 Troia sonat planctu.¹ Fundit miseranda querelas²
 infelix Hecube³ saevisque arat unguibus⁴ ora,
 Andromacheque suas scindit de pectore vestes,
 heu tanto spoliata viro! Ruit omnis in uno
 Hectore causa Phrygum; ruit et defessa senectus
 adflicti miseranda patris, quem nec sua coniunx
 turbaque natorum nec magni gloria regni
 oblitum tenuit vitae, quin iret inermis
 et solum invicti castris se redderet hostis.
 Mirantur Danaum procures, miratur et ipse
 Aeacides animum miseri senis. Ille trementes,
 adfusus⁵ genibus, tendens ad sidera palmas
 haec ait: "O Graiae gentis fortissime Achilles,
 O regnis inimice meis, te Dardana solum
 victa tremit pubes, te sensit nostra senectus
 crudelem nimium. Nunc sis mitissimus,⁶ oro,
 et patris adflicti genibus miserere precantis
 donaque quae porto miseri pro corpore nati
 accipias."—*Ilias Latina*, 1015-1034.

¹ *planctu*, 'lamentation.' ² *querelas*, 'complaints.' ³ *Hecube*, equivalent to *Hecuba*. ⁴ *unguibus*, 'nails.' ⁵ *adfusus*, 'casting himself down.' ⁶ *mitissimus*, equivalent to *lenissimus*.

LATIN 5—VERGIL (AENEID, I, II, AND IV OR VI) AND SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

2-4

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English. It is important that enough time be given to deal with it satisfactorily.

I

"His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono,
 imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Iuno,
 quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat, 280
 consilia in melius referet mecumque fovebit
 Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam.
 Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus aetas
 cum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenae
 servitio premet ac victis dominabitur Argis. 285
 Nascetur pulchra Troianus origine Caesar,
 imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,
 Iulius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.
 Hunc tu olim caelo, spoliis Orientis onustum,
 accipies securus; vocabitur hic quoque votis. 290
 Aspera tum positae mitescent saecula bellis;
 cana Fides et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus
 iura dabunt; dirae ferro et compagibus artis
 claudentur Belli portae; Furor impius intus
 saeva sedens super arma et centum vinctus aenis 295
 post tergum nodis fremet horridus ore cruento."

i, 278-296.

1. By whom were these words spoken? To whom? In what connection?
2. Discuss verses 278-282 and 286-288 with reference to the purpose of the Aeneid.
3. To what historical event do verses 284, 285 refer? Explain the references in *Assaraci*, *Phthiam*, *Mycenae*.
4. Who were *Caesar* (verse 286), *Iulo* (verse 288), *Quirinus* (verse 292)?
5. What is the point of *aspera* (verse 279), *Troianus* (verse 286)?
6. What does Vergil mean by *Oceano* in verse 287?
7. How was the prophecy *caelo accipies* (verses 289, 290) fulfilled?
8. Explain the allusion in *claudentur Belli portae* (verse 294).
9. Copy verse 287, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesura.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

[*The captive Trojan women say their sad farewell to home and country.*]

Ilion ardebat, neque adhuc consederat ignis;
 exiguumque¹ senis Priami Iovis ara cruorem
 combiberat. Tractata² comis antistita³ Phoebi
 non profecturas⁴ tendebat ad aethera palmas.
 Dardanidas matres patriorum signa⁵ deorum,
 dum licet, amplexas succensaque templa tenentis
 invidiosa trahunt victores praemia Grai.
 Mittitur⁶ Astyanax illis de turribus unde
 pugnantes pro se proavitaque⁷ regna tuentem
 saepe videre patrem monstratum a matre solebat.
 Iamque viam suadet Boreas, flatuque⁸ secundo
 carbasa⁹ mota sonant. Iubet uti navita¹⁰ ventis.
 "Troia, vale! Rapimur" clamant, dant oscula terrae
 Troades, et patriae fumantia tecta relinquunt.
 Ultima conscendit classem, miserabile visu,
 in mediis Hecuba natorum inventa sepulcris.
 Prensantem tumulos atque ossibus oscula dantem
 Dulichiae¹¹ traxere manus. Tamen unius hausit¹²
 inque sinu cineres secum tulit Hectoris haustos.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, xiii, 408-426.

¹ *exiguum*, 'scanty.' ² *tractata*, frequentative, or intensive, from *traho*. ³ *antistita*, 'priestess.' ⁴ *profecturas*, from *proficio*, 'avail.' ⁵ *signa*, equivalent to *simulacra*. ⁶ *mittitur*, equivalent to *deicitur*. ⁷ *proavita*, 'of his forefathers.' ⁸ *flatu*, equivalent to *vento*. ⁹ *carbasa*, equivalent to *vela*. ¹⁰ *navita*, equivalent to *nauta*. ¹¹ *Dulichiae*, adjective, 'of Ulysses.' ¹² *hausit*, 'scraped up.'

LATIN 6

ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

LATIN NR6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

LATIN L—PROSE COMPOSITION

Friday

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

After I reached Capua, I had several conversations with Autronius. He begged me with tears to defend him, saying that we had served the state together as quaestors. He mentioned¹ very many kindnesses which I had done to him, some also which he had done to me. By these words I was so moved that I almost forgot that Cornelius had been sent by him to murder me in my own house in the sight of my wife and children. If he had formed these plans with reference to² myself alone, I should never have been able to resist his entreaties. But when I pictured³ to myself the wretched lot of the city if Catiline had gotten possession of it, then I did resist not only him but also his kinsmen, the Marcelli, both father and son, although I enjoyed⁴ the friendship of both.

¹ 'Mention,' *proferre*. ² 'with reference to,' *de*. ³ 'picture,' *proponere*. ⁴ 'enjoy,' *uti*.

LATIN NR6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

Friday

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

There are some, however, who think that Pompey ought not to be put in command of this war, who seem to fear that, if so much power be given to one citizen, the state may suffer harm. Have these men forgotten the war with the pirates? For many years we, who used to be able to go safely from Rome to any part of the world, were unable to defend our own harbors. If Pompey had then remained at Rome as a private citizen, should we now control¹ the whole sea? Recall how quickly he finished that shameful war. He did not even wait until the sea was fit for navigation, but at once sent ships in all directions to help the allies of the Roman people. Do not doubt that Pompey will so wage this war also that we shall all enjoy the advantages² of his victory,

¹ 'control,' *obtinere*. ² 'advantage,' *commodum*.

LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

Friday

11.15 a. m.—1 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

If any one should ask you, fellow-citizens, why this war is so serious, would you not tell him that it must be waged because the reputation of the Roman people is at stake? Our ancestors, when it was reported to them that their envoys had been discourteously¹ treated² at Corinth, determined to destroy that city, although it was then the most beautiful city in all Greece. We, however, for many years have suffered a king to go unpunished who on a single day put to death eighty thousand Roman citizens. Our allies are at length beginning to fear that we cannot protect them. Do not think that you can wait until they openly ask you to appoint Pompey commander. Let us rather send to them without delay the only general who can conquer Mithridates, in order that no one hereafter³ may dare to injure the friends of the Roman people.

¹ 'discourteously,' *superbe*. ² 'treat,' *tractare*. ³ 'hereafter,' *posthac*.

LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

Friday

11.15 a. m.—1 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

Do you remember what Cicero said in the last part of the speech which he delivered¹ for the Manilian Law when he was praetor? He promised Manilius that he would use all the ability that he had to defend the honor of the state and the safety of its allies. There were some to whom Cicero seemed to be putting² his own interests above³ the welfare of his country. These men thought that he was praising Pompey because the latter had so much influence with the people. Cicero himself, however, was afraid that, in urging the Romans to put all their hopes in Pompey alone, he had incurred the hatred of many powerful citizens. But although this was so, he did not hesitate to say that no one could prevent him from advocating³ the plan which he believed to be the best for the republic. If he had not done this, would he now be worthy of our praise?

¹ 'deliver,' *habere*. ² 'put above,' *praeferre*. ³ 'advocate,' *suadere*.

LATIN 6—ADVANCED PROSE COMPOSITION

Thursday

11.15 a. m.—1 p. m.

Translate into Latin:

I see, fellow-citizens, that all of you understand how much praise Lucullus ought always to receive from the Roman people. Within a short time after he had set out from Rome for Asia, he not only prevented Mithridates from getting possession of Cyzicus, a city most friendly to us, but also, although the forces of the enemy were very large, so defeated the king that the latter was compelled to retreat with the greatest speed. In fact, Lucullus would have captured him if our soldiers had not been so eager for gold and silver. For Mithridates, fearing that he would not be able to escape from their hands, ordered his men to leave behind enough booty to delay the pursuers for a few days. He thus reached Armenia before anyone could overtake him. But he was not long without assistance. For Tigranes thought that he ought to help his father-in-law,¹ because, since he was himself a king, he pitied the misfortunes of other kings.

¹ 'father-in-law,' *socer*, *soceri*.

LATIN B

CÆSAR — *GALLIC WAR*, BOOKS I-IV

LATIN B—CAESAR

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Translate four of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Neque homines inimico animo data facultate per provinciam itineris faciundi temperaturos ab iniuria et maleficio existimabat. Tamen, ut spatium intercedere posset dum milites quos imperaverat convenirent, legatis respondit diem se ad deliberandum sumpturum: si quid vellent, ad Id. April. reverterentur. I, 7.
 - a) Tell in what case *animo* (line 1) is, and why this case is used.
 - b) Write in Latin an alternative construction for *itineris faciundi* (line 1).
 - c) Tell in what mood and tense *convenirent* (line 3) is, and why this mood and this tense are used.
 - d) Change to the direct form *vellent* (line 4) and *reverterentur* (line 5).
 - e) Conjugate *reverterentur* (line 5) in the perfect indicative.
2. Ubi vineis actis aggere exstructo turrin procul constitui viderunt, primum irridere ex muro atque increpitare vocibus, quod tanta machinatio a tanto spatio institueretur: Quibusnam manibus aut quibus viribus praesertim homines tantulae staturae tanti oneris turrin in muro sese collocare posse confiderent? II, 30.
 - a) Tell in what mood *institueretur* (line 3) is, and why this mood is used.
 - b) Decline *oneris* (line 4) in the singular.
 - c) Tell in what case *oneris* (line 4) is, and why this case is used.
 - d) Restore *confiderent* (line 5) to the direct form.
 - e) Conjugate *confiderent* (line 5) in the future perfect indicative.
3. Sabinus idoneo omnibus rebus loco castris sese tenebat, cum Viridovix contra eum duorum milium spatio consedisset cotidieque productis copiis pugnandi potestatem faceret, ut iam non solum hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, sed etiam nostrorum militum vocibus non nihil carperetur; tantamque opinionem timoris praebuit, ut iam ad vallum castrorum hostes accedere auderent. III, 17.
 - a) Compare *idoneo* (line 1).
 - b) Decline *duorum* (line 2) in all genders.
 - c) Tell in what case *spatio* (line 2) is, and why this case is used.
 - d) Explain the derivation of *potestatem* (line 3).
 - e) Write the principal parts of *auderent* (line 6).

4. Cum paulo longius a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi atque aegre sustinere et conferta legione ex omnibus partibus tela coici animadvertit. Nam quod omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos noctu in silvis delituerant. IV, 32.
- If *cum* (line 1) were changed to *postquam*, what would *processisset* (line 1) become?
 - Compare *aegre* (line 1).
 - Write the first person singular of the present indicative of the following verbs: *coici* (line 2); *suspicati* (line 4).
 - Write the genitive and dative singular of *pars una* (line 3).
 - What adverb might be substituted for *ex omnibus partibus* (line 2)?
5. Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt, quae regio est maritima omnis, neque multum a Gallica differunt consuetudine. Intiores plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt pellibusque sunt vestiti. Omnes vero se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colorem. V, 14.
- Substitute in Latin another possible construction for *ex his omnibus* (line 1).
 - Explain the derivation of *consuetudine* (line 2).
 - Where was *Cantium* (line 1)?
 - Conjugate *differunt* (line 2) in the pluperfect indicative active.
 - Under what nominatives in a vocabulary would one find *lacte* (line 3) and *carne* (line 3)?
6. Tum praemissis paulum impedimentis atque in tumultu quodam conlocatis, 'habetis,' inquit 'milites, quam petistis facultatem: hostem impedito atque iniquo loco tenetis; praestate eandem nobis ducibus virtutem, quam saepe numero imperatori praestitistis, atque illum adesse et haec coram cernere existimate.' VI, 8.
- Write in indirect discourse after *dixit*, "*Habetis, milites, quam petistis facultatem*" (line 2).
 - Conjugate *petistis* (line 2) in the future indicative active.
 - Account for the omission of the preposition *in* in the phrase *impedito . . . loco* (line 2).
 - Explain the composition of *iniquo* (line 3).
 - Conjugate *existimate* (line 5) in the present tense, active and passive, of the mood in which the form is here found.

LATIN B—CAESAR

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Translate three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Bello Helvetiorum confecto totius fere Galliae legati, principes civitatum, ad Caesarem gratulatum convenerunt: intellegere sese, tametsi pro veteribus iniuriis populi Romani ab his poenas bello repetisset, tamen eam rem non minus ex usu terrae Galliae quam populi Romani accidisse, propterea quod eo consilio florentissimis rebus domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, uti toti Galliae bellum inferrent imperioque potirentur locumque domicilio ex magna copia deligerent, quem ex omni Gallia opportunissimum ac fructuosissimum iudicassent, reliquasque civitates stipendiarias haberent.—i, 30, 1-3. 5
 - a) Write in Latin an alternative construction for *gratulatum* (line 2).
 - b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *bello* (line 3), *rebus* (line 5), *imperio* (line 6), *domicilio* (line 7).
 - c) Conjugate *potirentur* (line 6) in the present subjunctive.
 - d) Change to the direct form *intellegere sese* (line 2).
 - e) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *repetisset* (line 3), *accidisse* (line 4).
2. Hi novissimos adorti et multa milia passuum prosecuti magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, cum ab extremo agmine, ad quos ventum erat, consisterent fortiterque impetum nostrorum sustinerent, priores, quod abesse a periculo viderent neque ulla necessitate neque imperio continerentur, exaudito clamore perturbatis ordinibus omnes in fuga sibi praesidium ponerent. Ita sine ullo periculo tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt quantum fuit diei spatium; sub occasum solis sequi destiterunt seque in castra, ut erat imperatum, receperunt.—ii, 11, 4-6. 5
 - a) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *milia* (line 1), *sibi* (line 6).
 - b) Write the first person singular present indicative active of *conciderunt* (line 2), marking the quantity of the penult and indicating the accent. Write the first person singular present indicative active of *destiterunt* (line 8).
 - c) Account for the number and the gender of *quos* (line 3).
 - d) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *viderentur* (line 4), *ponerent* (line 6).
 - e) What is the prefix in *perturbatis* (line 5), and what does it denote?
3. His de rebus Caesar certior factus et infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, quod sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles et novis plerumque rebus student, nihil his committendum existimavit. Est enim hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti et viatores etiam invitos consistere cogant, et quid quisque eorum de quaque re audierit aut cognoverit quaerant, et mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumstiat quibusque ex regionibus venient quasqua ibi res cognoverint pronuntiare cogat.—iv, 5, 1-2. 5
 - a) Explain the derivation of *mobiles* (line 2), *viatores* (line 4), and tell in each case what the suffix denotes.

- b) Decline *certior* (line 1) in the neuter singular.
- c) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *capiendis* (line 2), *rebus* (line 2), *consuetudinis* (line 3).
- d) Write the principal parts of *student* (line 2), *cogant* (line 4).
- e) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *sunt* (line 2), *cogant* (line 4), *cognoverint* (line 7).
4. Dumnorix omnibus primo precibus petere contendit ut in Gallia relinqueretur, partim quod insuetus navigandi mare timeret, partim quod religionibus impediri sese diceret. Posteaquam id obstinate sibi negari vidit, omni spe impetrandi adempta principes Galliae sollicitare, sevocare singulos hortarique coepit uti in continenti remanerent; metu 5
territare: non sine causa fieri ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur; id esse concilium Caesaris, ut quos in conspectu Galliae interficere veretur, hos omnes in Britanniam traductos necaret.—v, 6, 3–5.
- a) Change to the direct form *non sine causa fieri ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur* (line 6).
- b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *navigandi* (line 2), *religionibus* (line 3), *nobilitate* (line 6).
- c) If *primus* were substituted for *primo* (line 1), what change would occur in the meaning of the sentence?
- d) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *timeret* (line 2), *territare* (line 6), *spoliaretur* (line 6).
- e) What motives caused Caesar to invade Britain?
5. In omni Gallia eorum hominum qui aliquo sunt numero atque honore genera sunt duo; nam plebes paene servorum habetur loco, quae nihil audet per se, nulli adhibetur consilio. Plerique, cum aut aere alieno aut magnitudine tributorum aut iniuria potentiorum premuntur, sese in servitutem dicant nobilibus; quibus in hos eadem omnia sunt iura 5
quae dominis in servos. Sed de his duobus generibus alterum est druidum, alterum equitum. Illi rebus divinis intersunt, sacrificia publica ac privata procurant.—vi, 13, 1–4.
- a) Decline *duo* (line 2).
- b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *numero* (line 1), *loco* (line 2), *dominis* (line 6), *druidum* (line 7).
- c) Write the nominative singular of *genera* (line 2), *aere* (line 3); the nominative singular masculine of *potentiorum* (line 4).
- d) Decline *plebes* (line 2) in the singular. Write the principal parts of *dicant* (line 5).
- e) Why is *illi* (line 7) used rather than *hi*?

LATIN B—CAESAR

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Translate three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Horum adventu tanta rerum commutatio est facta ut nostri, etiam qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent, scutis innixi proelium redintegrarent, calones perterritos hostes conspicati etiam inermes armatis occurrerent, equites vero, ut turpitudinem fugae virtute delerent, omnibus in locis pugnando se legionariis militibus praeferrent. At hostes etiam in extrema spe salutis tantam virtutem praestiterunt ut, cum primi eorum cecidissent, proximi iacentibus insisterent atque ex eorum corporibus pugnarent; his deiectis et coacervatis cadaveribus, qui superessent, ut ex tumulo, tela in nostros conicerent et pila intercepta remitterent.

—ii, 27, 1-4.

- Write the first person singular, present indicative of *innixi* (line 2), *praestiterunt* (line 6), *cecidissent* (line 7).
 - Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *vulneribus* (line 2), *scutis* (line 2), *pugnando* (line 5).
 - Explain the derivation of *inermes* (line 3), *turpitudinem* (line 4).
 - Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *procubuissent* (line 2), *delegerent* (line 4).
 - Conjugate *procubuissent* (line 2) in the future indicative active.
2. Prima luce productis omnibus copiis, duplici acie instituta, auxiliis in mediam aciem coniectis quid hostes consili caperent expectabat. Illi etsi propter multitudinem et veterem belli gloriam paucitatemque nostrorum se tuto dimicatuuros existimabant, tamen tutius esse arbitrabantur obsessis viis, commeatu intercluso sine vulnere victoria potiri, et si propter inopiam rei frumentariae Romani sese recipere coepissent, impeditos in agmine et sub sarcinis infirmiores animo adoriri cogitabant. Hoc consilio probato ab ducibus, productis Romanorum copiis sese castris tenebant.—iii, 24, 1-4.
- Write the nominative singular neuter of *duplici* (line 1), the nominative singular of *sarcinis* (line 7); write the first person singular, present indicative active of *obsessis* (line 5).
 - Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *consili* (line 2), *tutius* (line 4), *victoria* (line 5), *animo* (line 7).
 - Distinguish in meaning *acie* (line 1) and *agmine* (line 7).
 - Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *caperent* (line 2), *coepissent* (line 6).
 - Conjugate *potiri* (line 5) in the imperfect subjunctive.
3. Ad haec Caesar quae visum est respondit; sed exitus fuit orationis: sibi nullam cum iis amicitiam esse posse, si in Gallia remanerent; neque verum esse qui suos fines tueri non potuerint alienos occupare; neque

ullos in Gallia vacare agros qui dari, tantae praesertim multitudini, sine iniuria possint; sed licere, si velint, in Ubiorum finibus considerare, quorum sint legati apud se et de Sueborum iniuriis querantur et a se auxilium petant; hoc se Ubiis imperaturum.—iv, 8. 5

a) Change to the direct form *sibi nullam cum iis amicitiam esse posse, si in Gallia remanerent* (lines 1–2).

b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *quae* (line 1), *sibi* (line 1), *hoc* (line 7).

c) Write the principal parts of *tueri* (line 3), *considerare* (line 5).

d) When is *ullus* used in Latin? Decline the word in the singular.

e) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *possint* (line 5), *considerare* (line 5).

4. Tum demum Titurius, qui nihil ante providisset, trepidare et concursare cohortesque disponere, haec tamen ipsa timide atque ut eum omnia deficere viderentur,—quod plerumque iis accidere consuevit qui in ipso negotio consilium capere coguntur. At Cotta, qui cogitasset haec posse in itinere accidere atque ob eam causam profectionis auctor non fuisset, nulla in re communi saluti deerat et in appellandis cohortandisque militibus imperatoris et in pugna militis officia praestabat.—v, 33, 1–2. 5

a) How does *concursare* (line 1) differ in meaning from *concurrere*?

b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *Titurius* (line 1), *saluti* (line 6), *appellandis* (line 6).

c) What is the force of the prefix in *disponere* (line 2)? Explain the derivation of *auctor* (line 5), and tell what the suffix denotes.

d) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *providisset* (line 1), *viderentur* (line 3).

e) Conjugate *capere* (line 4) in the imperfect subjunctive active. Mark the quantities of all the vowels in *accidere* (line 5).

5. Loquitur consulto palam, quoniam Germani appropinquare dicantur, sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum et postero die prima luce castra moturum. Celeriter haec ad hostes deferuntur, ut ex magno Gallorum equitum numero non nullos Gallicis rebus favere natura cogeat. Labienus nocte tribunis militum primisque ordinibus convocatis quid sui sit consili proponit, et quo facilius hostibus timoris det suspicionem, maiore strepitu et tumultu quam populi Romani fert consuetudo, castra moveri iubet. His rebus fugae similem profectionem efficit.—vi, 7, 6–8. 5

a) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *rebus* (line 4), *consili* (line 6), *fugae* (line 8).

b) Give the reason for the use of *quo* (line 6) to introduce the clause *quo . . . det*.

c) Who are referred to in *primis ordinibus* (lines 5–6)?

d) Compare *celeriter* (line 3), *similem* (line 9)

e) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *dicantur* (line 1), *sit* (line 6).

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Translate three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Ubi verò turrim moveri et appropinquare moenibus viderunt, nova atque inusitata specie commoti legatos ad Caesarem de pace miserunt, qui ad hunc modum locuti: non se existimare Romanos sine ope divina bellum gerere, qui tantae altitudinis machinationes tanta celeritate promovere possent; se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere dixerunt. Unum petere ac deprecari: si forte pro sua clementia ac mansuetudine, quam ipsi ab aliis audirent, statuisset Aduatucos esse conservandos, ne se armis despoliaret. Sibi omnes fere finitimos esse inimicos ac suae virtuti invidere; a quibus se defendere traditis armis non possent.—ii, 31.
 - a) Change to the direct form *se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere* (line 5).
 - b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *altitudinis* (line 4), *celeritate* (line 4), *potestati* (line 5).
 - c) Write the principal parts of *miserunt* (line 2), *locuti* (line 3), *invidere* (line 9).
 - d) Decline *moenibus* (line 1), *ope* (line 3).
 - e) Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *possent* (line 5), *audirent* (line 7), *despoliaret* (line 8). Tell in what tense *possent* (line 5) is, and why this tense is used.
2. Compluribus expugnatis oppidis Caesar, ubi intellexit frustra tantum laborem sumi neque hostium fugam captis oppidis reprimi neque his noceri posse, statuit expectandam classem. Quae ubi convenit ac primum ab hostibus visa est, circiter ccxx naves eorum paratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae profectae ex portu nostris adversae constiterunt; neque satis Bruto, qui classi praeerat, vel tribunis militum centurionibusque, quibus singulae naves erant attributae, constabat quid agerent aut quam rationem pugnae insisterent.—iii, 14.
 - a) Write the first person singular, present indicative of *intellexit* (line 1), *visa est* (line 4), *profectae* (line 5).
 - b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *oppidis* (line 1), *classi* (line 6), *quibus* (line 7).
 - c) Explain the derivation of *praeerat* (line 6).
 - d) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and tense are used: *intellexit* (line 1), *expectandam* (line 3), *insisterent* (line 9).
 - e) Conjugate *noceri* (line 3) in the present subjunctive active.
3. Germanico bello confecto, multis de causis Caesar statuit sibi Rhenum esse transeundum; quarum illa fuit iustissima, quod, cum videret Germanos tam facile impelli ut in Galliam venirent, suis quoque rebus eos timere voluit, cum intellegerent et posse et audere populi Romani exercitum Rhenum transire. Accessit etiam quod illa pars equitatus Usipetum et Tencterorum, quam supra commemoravi praedandi frumentandique causa Mosam transisse neque proelio interfuisse, post fugam suorum se trans Rhenum in finis Sugambrorum receperat seque cum iis coniunxerat.—iv, 16

- a) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *rebus* (line 3), *equitatus* (line 5), *praedandi* (line 6), *proelio* (line 7).
- b) Write the principal parts of *confecto* (line 1), *impelli* (line 3), *interfuisse* (line 7).
- c) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and tense are used: *transeundum* (line 2), *venirent* (line 3), *transisse* (line 7).
- d) Conjugate *confecto* (line 1) in the pluperfect subjunctive active, *voluit* (line 4) in the imperfect subjunctive.
- e) What is the force of the prefix in *confecto* (line 1).
- f) Compare *facile* (line 3).

4. Mittuntur ad Caesarem confestim ab Cicerone litterae, magnis propositis praemiis si pertulissent; obsessis omnibus viis missi intercipiuntur. Noctu ex materia quam munitionis causa comportaverant turres admodum cxx excitantur incredibili celeritate; quae deesse operi videbantur perficiuntur. Hostes postero die multo maioribus coactis copiis castra oppugnant, fossam complent. Ab nostris eadem ratione qua pridie resistitur. Hoc idem reliquis deinceps fit diebus. Nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur; non aegris, non vulneratis facultas quietis datur. Quaecumque ad proximi diei oppugnationem opus sunt noctu comparantur.—v, 40. 5 10

- a) Explain the derivation of *obsessis* (line 2), *coactis* (line 5), *facultas* (line 9), and tell what the suffix denotes in the last word.
- b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *praemiis* (line 2), *operi* (line 4), *die* (line 5), *qua* (line 7).
- c) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and tense are used: *pertulissent* (line 2), *comportaverant* (line 3).
- d) Conjugate *videbantur* (line 5) in the present subjunctive active, *complent* (line 6) in the future indicative active.
- e) Compare *postero* (line 5), *maioribus* (line 5).

5. Civitatibus maxima laus est quam latissime circum se vastatis finibus solitudines habere. Hoc proprium virtutis existimant, expulsos agris finitimos cedere neque quemquam prope audere consistere; simul hoc se fore tutiores arbitrantur repentinae incursionis timore sublato. Cum bellum civitas aut inlatum defendit aut infert, magistratus qui ei bello praesint, ut vitae necisque habeant potestatem deliguntur. In pace nullus est communis magistratus, sed principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos ius dicunt controversiasque minuunt. Latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quae extra finis cuiusque civitatis fiunt, atque ea iuventutis exercendae ac desidiae minuendae causa fieri praedicant.—vi, 23. 5 10

- a) Compare *latissime* (line 1), *tutiores* (line 4).
- b) Decline *hoc* (line 4) in the neuter, *necis* (line 6), *ius* (line 8).
- c) Conjugate *expulsos* (line 2) in the pluperfect indicative active.
- d) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *infamiam* (line 9), *desidiae* (line 10).
- e) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and tense are used: *praesint* (line 6), *fieri* (line 11).

LATIN B—CAESAR

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Translate three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Hac oratione habita mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes, summaque alacritas et cupiditas belli gerendi innata est; princepsque decima legio per tribunos militum ei gratias egit quod de se optimum iudicium fecisset, seque esse ad bellum gerendum paratissimam confirmavit. Deinde reliquae legiones cum tribunis militum et primorum ordinum centurionibus egerunt uti Caesari satisfacerent: se nec unquam dubitasse neque timuisse, neque de summa belli suum iudicium sed imperatoris esse existimavisse. —i, 41. 5
 - a) Decline *oratione* (line 1), *mentes* (line 1).
 - b) Tell in what mood and tense *fecisset* (line 4) is, and why this mood and tense are used.
 - c) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *belli* (line 2), *ei* (line 3), *imperatoris* (line 8).
 - d) Tell whether *decima* (line 3) is the cardinal, ordinal, or distributive form of the numeral, and write the two remaining forms for this same number.
 - e) Change to the direct form *se dubitasse* (lines 6, 7).
2. Legionis nonae et decimae milites, ut in sinistra parte acie constiterant, pilis emissis cursu ac lassitudine exanimatos vulneribusque confectos Atrebatas (nam his ea pars obvenerat) celeriter ex loco superiore in flumen compulerunt, et transire conantis insecuti gladiis magnam partem eorum impeditam interfecerunt. Ipsi transire flumen non dubitaverunt, et in locum iniquum progressi rursus resistentis hostis redintegrato proelio in fugam coniecerunt. Item alia in parte diversae duae legiones, undecima et octava, profligatis Viromanduis, quibuscum erant congressi, ex loco superiore in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur. 5

ii, 23.

 - a) Decline in the singular in all genders *sinistra* (line 1); decline in the plural in all genders *superiore* (line 3).
 - b) Conjugate *constiterant* (line 1) in the perfect subjunctive active, *compulerunt* (line 4) in the imperfect indicative passive.
 - c) Write all the infinitives of *transire* (line 4), naming each; write all the participles of *confectos* (line 2), naming each.
 - d) Compare *iniquum* (line 6).
 - e) Tell in what case *his* (line 3) is, and why this case is used.
3. Exigua parte aestatis reliqua Caesar, etsi in his locis, quod omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit, maturae sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quod omnibus fere Gallicis bellis hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intellegebat, et, si tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur si modo insulam adisset et genus hominum perspexisset, loca, portus, aditus cognovisset; quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita. Neque enim temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam neque his ipsis quicquam praeter oram maritimam atque eas regiones quae sunt contra Gallias notum est. —iv, 20. 5

- a) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and tense are used: *vergit* (line 2), *adisset* (line 6).
 - b) Write the principal parts of *proficisci* (line 3), *perspexisset* (line 6), *cognovisset* (line 7).
 - c) Tell in what case *usui* (line 5) is, and why this case is used.
 - d) What is the adverb formed from *maturae* (line 2). Compare this adverb.
 - e) Decline *tempus* (line 4), *portus* (line 6).
4. Caesar acceptis litteris hora circiter XI diei statim nuntium in Bellovacos ad M. Crassum quaestorem mittit, cuius hiberna aberant ab eo milia passuum XXV. Iubet media nocte legionem proficisci celeriterque ad se venire. Exit cum nuntio Crassus. Alterum ad C. Fabium legatum mittit, ut in Atrebatum finis legionem adducat, qua sibi iter faciendum sciebat. Scribit Labieno, si rei publicae commodo facere posset, cum legione ad finis Nerviorum veniat. Reliquam partem exercitus, quod paulo aberat longius, non putat exspectandam; equites circiter quadringentos ex proximis hibernis conligit.—v, 46.
- a) Express in Latin words the numerals in lines 1 and 3.
 - b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *hora* (line 1), *milia* (line 2), *iter* (line 5).
 - c) What is the adjective from which *celeriter* (line 3) is formed? Decline this adjective in the singular in all genders.
 - d) Write the present infinitive, active and passive, of *acceptis* (line 1).
 - e) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and tense are used: *aberant* (line 2), *veniat* (line 7).
5. Caesar partitis copiis cum C. Fabio legato et M. Crasso quaestore celeriterque effectis pontibus adit tripartito, aedificia vicosque incendit, magno pecoris atque hominum numero potitur. Quibus rebus coacti Menapii legatos ad eum pacis petendae causa mittunt. Ille obsidibus acceptis hostium se habiturum numero confirmat, si aut Ambiorigem aut eius legatos finibus suis recepissent. His confirmatis rebus Commium Atrebatem cum equitatu custodis loco in Menapiis relinquit; ipse in Treveros proficiscitur.—vi, 6.
- a) Change to the direct form *se habiturum*, *si recepissent* (lines 5–6).
 - b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *numero* (line 3), *rebus* (line 3), *pacis* (line 4), *obsidibus* (line 4).
 - c) Conjugate *recepissent* (line 6) in the future indicative passive, *relinquit* (line 7) in the pluperfect subjunctive active.
 - d) Tell in what tense *adit* (line 2) is, and why this tense is used.
 - e) Change *partitis copiis* (line 1) to a *cum*-clause.

LATIN C

CICERO — SIX ORATIONS

LATIN C—CICERO

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate any three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Haec igitur tibi reliqua pars est, hic restat actus, in hoc elaborandum est, ut rem publicam constituas, eaque tu in primis cum summa tranquillitate et otio perfruire; tum te, si voles, cum et patriae quod debes solveris et naturam ipsam expleveris satietate vivendi, satis diu vixisse dicito. Quid est enim hoc ipsum diu, in quo est aliquid extremum? quod cum venit, omnis voluptas praeterita pro nihilo est, quia postea nulla est futura. Quamquam iste tuus animus numquam his angustiis, quas natura nobis ad vivendum dedit, contentus fuit, semper immortalitatis amore flagrav. —*Pro Marcello*, 27. 5
 - a) Explain the metaphor in *haec pars* (line 1).
 - b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *ea* (line 2), *tranquillitate* (line 3), *angustiis* (line 8).
 - c) Compare *summa* (line 2), *diu* (line 5).
 - d) What called forth this speech? How may Cicero's tone towards Caesar be explained?
 - e) Tell in what mood and what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *perfruire* (line 3), *solveris* (line 4).
2. Itaque, credo, si civis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo imperatore civitate donaretur perficere non potuit. Sulla cum Hispanos et Gallos donaret, credo, hunc petentem repudiasset: quem nos in contione vidimus, cum ei libellum malus poeta de populo subiecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset tantum modo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex iis rebus quas tum vendebat iubere ei praemium tribui, sed ea condicione, ne quid postea scriberet. Qui sedulitatem mali poetae duxerit aliquo tamen praemio dignam, huius ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset? —*Pro Archia*, 25. 5
 - a) Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *esset* (line 1), *repudiasset* (line 4), *fecisset* (line 6), *scriberet* (line 8).
 - b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *legibus* (line 1), *imperatore* (line 2), *quem* (line 4), *praemio* (line 9).
 - c) Make clear the logical force of *tamen* (line 9) in this sentence.
 - d) What is the suffix in *longiusculis* (line 6), and what does it denote?
 - e) What verb is used as the passive of *vendo*?
3. Meministine me ante diem XII Kalendas Novembris dicere in senatu fore in armis certo die, qui dies futurus esset ante diem VI Kalendas Novembris, C. Manlium, audaciae satellitem atque administrum tuae? Num me fefellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, tam atrox tamque incredibilis, verum, id quod multo magis est admirandum, dies? Dixi ego idem in senatu caedem te optimatum contulisse in ante diem V Kalendas Novembris, tum cum multi principes civitatis Roma non tam sui conservandi quam tuorum consiliorum reprimendorum causa profugerunt. —*In Catilinam*, I, 7. 5

- a) Explain briefly the Roman method of indicating the days of the month.
 - b) Tell in what mood and what tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *dicere* (line 1), *futurus esset* (line 2).
 - c) Give the principal parts of *fefellit* (line 4), *contulisse* (line 7), *reprimendorum* (line 9).
 - d) Change *tuorum consiliorum reprimendorum causa* (line 9) to the gerund construction.
 - e) Compare *magis* (line 6), *multi* (line 8).
4. Cnidum aut Colophonem aut Samum, nobilissimas urbes, innumeralesque alias captas esse commemorem, cum vestros portus atque eos portus quibus vitam et spiritum ducitis in praedonum fuisse potestate sciatis? An vero ignoratis portum Caietae celeberrimum ac plenissimum navium inspectante praetore a praedonibus esse direptum? ex Miseno autem eius ipsius liberos qui cum praedonibus antea ibi bellum gesserat a praedonibus esse sublatos? Nam quid ego Ostiense incommodum atque illam labem atque ignominiam rei publicae querar, cum prope inspectantibus vobis classis ea cui consul populi Romani praepositus esset a praedonibus capta atque oppressa est?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 33.
- a) Give the situation of *Misenum*, *Ostia*.
 - b) Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *commemorem* (line 2), *praepositus esset* (line 10).
 - c) Mention and define one English derivative from any form of each of the following Latin words: *plenissimum* (line 5), *querar* (line 9), *praepositus* (line 10).
 - d) Of what is Cicero thinking when he says *portus quibus vitam et spiritum ducitis* (line 3)?
 - e) Explain the derivation of *potestate* (line 4).
5. Leguntur eadem ratione ad senatum Allobrogum populumque litterae. Si quid de his rebus dicere vellet, feci potestatem. Atque ille primo quidem negavit; post autem aliquanto, toto iam indicio exposito atque edito, surrexit, quaesivit a Gallis quid sibi esset cum eis, quam ob rem domum suam venissent, itemque a Volturcio. Qui cum illi breviter constanterque respondissent per quem ad eum quotiesque venissent, quaesissentque ab eo nihilne secum esset de fati Sibyllinis locutus, tum ille subito scelere demens quanta conscientiae vis esset ostendit. Nam cum id posset infitiri, repente praeter opinionem omnium confessus est.—*In Catilinam*, iii, 11
- a) To whom was this speech delivered? What led to its delivery?
 - b) Tell in what case *domum* (line 5) is, and why this case is used.
 - c) Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *vellet* (line 2), *posset* (line 10).
 - d) Mention and define one English derivative from any form of each of the following Latin words: *leguntur* (line 1), *surrexit* (line 4), *quaesivit* (line 4).
 - e) Decline *vis* (line 9) in the singular and the plural.

LATIN C—CICERO

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate any three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Quis enim toto mari locus per hos annos aut tam firmum habuit praesidium ut tutus esset aut tam fuit abditus ut lateret? Quis navigavit qui non se aut mortis aut servitutis periculo committeret, cum aut hieme aut referto praedonum mari navigaret? Hoc tantum bellum, tam turpe, tam vetus, tam late divisum atque dispersum quis umquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno anno aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? Quam provinciam tenuistis a praedonibus liberam per hosce annos? Quod vectigal vobis tutum fuit? Quem socium defendistis? Cui praesidio classibus vestris fuistis? Quam multas existimatis insulas esse desertas? Quam multas aut metu relictas aut a praedonibus captas urbes esse sociorum?

—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 31, 32.

- Why was Pompey's campaign against the pirates considered so brilliant?
- Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *committeret* (line 3), *navigaret* (line 4), *arbitraretur* (line 5).
- Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *praesidio* (line 9), *classibus* (line 9), *metu* (line 10).
- Explain the derivation of *servitutis* (line 3).
- Decline *quis locus* (line 1) in the singular and plural.

2. His ego sanctissimis rei publicae vocibus et eorum hominum qui hoc idem sentiunt mentibus pauca respondebo. Ego si hoc optimum factu iudicarem, patres conscripti, Catilinam morte multari, unius usuram horae gladiatori isti ad vivendum non dedissem. Etenim si summi viri et clarissimi cives Saturnini et Gracchorum et Flacci et superiorum complurium sanguine non modo se non contaminarunt sed etiam honestarunt, certe verendum mihi non erat ne quid hoc parricida civium interfecto invidiae mihi in posteritatem redundaret. Quod si ea mihi maxime impenderet, tamen hoc animo semper fui ut invidiam virtute partam gloriam, non invidiam putarem.—*In Catilinam*, i, 29.

- In what way was the possibility spoken of in line 8 subsequently realized?
- Give the principal parts of *sentiunt* (line 2), *respondebo* (line 2), *partam* (line 10).
- Explain the derivation of *gladiatori* (line 4).
- Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *mihi* (line 7), *invidiae* (line 8), *animo* (line 9).
- What kind of accusative is *hoc* (line 1)?

3. Qua re gaude tuo isto excellenti bono, et fruire cum fortuna et gloria tum etiam natura et moribus tuis; ex quo quidem maximus est fructus iucunditasque sapienti. Cetera cum tua recordabere, etsi persaepe virtuti, tamen plerumque felicitati tuae gratulabere; de nobis, quos in re publica tecum simul esse voluisti, quotiens cogitabis, totiens de maximis tuis beneficiis, totiens de incredibili liberalitate, totiens de singulari sapientia tua cogitabis, quae non modo summa bona sed nimirum audebo vel sola dicere. Tantus est enim splendor in laude vera, tanta in magnitudine animi et consili dignitas ut haec a virtute donata, cetera a fortuna commodata esse videantur.—*Pro Marcello*, 19.

- a) Why did Caesar's action seem to Cicero to be so magnanimous?
- b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *bono* (line 1), *fortuna* (line 1), *virtuti* (line 3).
- c) Give the principal parts of *gaude* (line 1), *fruere* (line 1), *audebo* (line 7).
- d) Explain the derivation of *incredibili* (line 6).
- e) Why is the preposition *a* used with *virtute* and *fortuna* (lines 9 and 10)?
4. Nunc ego, patres conscripti, mea video quid intersit. Si eritis secuti sententiam C. Caesaris, quoniam hanc is in re publica viam quae popularis habetur secutus est, fortasse minus erunt hoc auctore et cognitore huiusce sententiae mihi populares impetus pertimescendi; sin illam alteram, nescio an amplius mihi negoti contrahatur. Sed tamen meorum periculorum rationes utilitas rei publicae vincat. Habemus enim a Caesare, sicut ipsius dignitas et maiorum eius amplitudo postulabat, sententiam tamquam obsidem perpetuae in rem publicam voluntatis. Intellectum est quid interesset inter levitatem contionatorum et animum vere popularem, saluti populi consulentem.—*In Catilinam*, iv, 9. 5 10
- a) State the gist of Caesar's proposal.
- b) On what legal grounds did Cicero justify the execution of the conspirators?
- c) Tell in what mood each of the following verbs is, and why this mood is used: *contrahatur* (line 5), *vincat* (line 6).
- d) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used: *mea* (line 1), *saluti* (line 10).
- e) Compare *vere* (line 10).
5. Si haec non gesta audiretis, sed picta videretis, tamen appareret uter esset insidiator, uter nihil cogitaret mali, cum alter veheretur in raeda paenulatus, una sederet uxor. Quid horum non impeditissimum, vestitus an vehiculum an comes? Quid minus promptum ad pugnam, cum paenula inretitus, raeda impeditus, uxore paene constrictus esset? Videte nunc illum primum egredientem e villa subito (cur?), vesperi (quid necesse est?) tarde (qui convenit, praesertim id temporis?). Devertit in villam Pompei. Pompeium ut videret? Sciebat in Alsiensi esse. Villam ut perspiceret? Miliens in ea fuerat. Quid ergo erat? Mora et tergiversatio: dum hic veniret, locum relinquere noluit.—*Pro Milone*, 54. 5 10
- a) Explain the reference in *alter* (line 2), *illum* (line 6).
- b) Tell in what mood and tense each of the following verbs is, and why this mood and this tense are used: *audiretis* (line 1), *esset* (line 1), *videret* (line 8).
- c) What was the result of the trial of Milo?
- d) Explain the derivation of *comes* (line 4).
- e) Write the genitive and dative singular of *uter* (line 1).

LATIN C—CICERO

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate any three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Age vero, illa res quantam declarat eiusdem hominis apud hostis populi Romani auctoritatem, quod ex locis tam longinquis tamque diversis tam brevi tempore omnes huic se uni dederunt; quod Cretensium legati, cum in eorum insula noster imperator exercitusque esset, ad Cn. Pompeium in ultimas prope terras venerunt, eique se omnis Cretensium civitates dedere velle dixerunt? Quid? Idem iste Mithridates nonne ad eundem Cn. Pompeium legatum usque in Hispaniam misit, eum quem Pompeius legatum semper iudicavit, ii quibus erat molestum ad eum potissimum esse missum speculatorem quam legatum iudicari maluerunt?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 46. 5
10
 - a) Account for the number of *age* (line 1).
 - b) What was *illa res* (line 1)?
 - c) What was Pompey doing in Spain at the time of the incident mentioned in the last sentence of this passage?
 - d) Explain the construction of *eum* (line 7). What is the subject of *erat* (line 8)? Explain the gender of *molestum* (line 8).
2. At vero C. Caesar intellegit legem Semproniam esse de civibus Romanis constitutam; qui autem rei publicae sit hostis, eum civem esse nullo modo posse; denique ipsum latorem Semproniae legis iniussu populi poenas rei publicae dependisse. Idem ipsum Lentulum, largitorem et prodigum, non putat, cum de pernicie populi Romani, exitio huius urbis tam acerbe, tam crudeliter cogitarit, etiam appellari posse popularem. Itaque homo mitissimus atque lenissimus non dubitat P. Lentulum aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, et sancit in posterum ne quis huius supplicio levando se iactare et in perniciem populi Romani posthac popularis esse possit.—*In Catilinam*, iv, 10. 5
10
 - a) Why was the *lex Sempronia* brought into this discussion? Why was it called *Sempronia*? How was Cicero made to suffer later as the result of his disregard of this law?
 - b) Relate more fully the event referred to in *ipsum . . . dependisse* (lines 3-4).
 - c) Explain the spelling *cogitarit* (line 6).
 - d) What is the construction of the clause *ne . . . possit* (lines 8-10)?
 - e) Explain the derivation of *iniussu* (line 3). Give the literal meaning of *iactare* (line 9), with regard to its derivation.
3. Quae cum ita sint, quid est quod de eius civitate dubitetis, praesertim cum aliis quoque in civitatibus fuerit ascriptus? Etenim cum mediocribus multis et aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praeditis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebant, Reginos credo aut Locrensis aut Neapolitanos aut Tarentinos, quod scaenicis artificibus largiri solebant, id huic summa ingeni praedito gloria noluisse. Quid? Ceteri non modo post civitatem datam sed etiam post legem Papiam aliquo modo in eorum municipiorum tabulas inreperunt; hic qui ne utitur quidem illis in quibus est scriptus, quod semper se Heracliensem esse voluit, reicietur?—*Pro Archia*, 10. 5
10

- a) What is meant by *Graecia* (line 4)? Name five of its chief cities.
- b) Why did Cicero single out *scenici artifices* (line 5) for special mention?
- c) To what did Cicero refer in *civitatem datam* (line 7)? What was the *lex Papia*?
- d) Why was the indicative used, rather than the subjunctive, in *impertiebant* (line 4), *solebant* (line 5)?
- e) Explain the peculiarity in the pronunciation of *ingeni* (line 6).

4. Scio igitur Tiberonem domi manere voluisse; sed ita quidam agebat, ita rei publicae sanctissimum nomen opponebat ut, etiam si aliter sentiret, verborum tamen ipsorum pondus sustinere non posset. Cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri, vel potius paruit; una est profectus cum iis quorum erat una causa. Tardius iter fecit itaque in Africam venit iam occupatam. Hinc in Ligarium crimen oritur, vel ira potius. Nam si crimen est illum voluisse, non minus magnum est vos Africam, arcem omnium provinciarum, natam ad bellum contra hanc urbem gerendum, obtinere voluisse quam aliquem se maluisse. Atque is tamen aliquis Ligarius non fuit. Varus imperium se habere dicebat; fascis certe habebat. 10
—*Pro Ligario*, 21, 22.

- a) What was the charge against Ligarius? What was the nature of Cicero's argument?
- b) In what capacity had Tiberone gone to Africa?
- c) Of what was Cicero thinking when he said *natam gerendum* (line 8)?
- d) Explain the meaning of *fascis habebat* (line 10).
- e) What is the subject of *est* (line 7)? Explain the construction of *vos* (line 7), *se* (line 9).

5. Nos vero cum semel ad eum quem cupimus optamusque vestitum redierimus, id agamus ut eum in perpetuum retineamus. Nam hoc quidem cum turpe est tum ne dis quidem immortalibus gratum, ab eorum aris, ad quas togati adierimus, ad saga sumenda discedere. Atque animadverto, patres conscripti, quosdam huic favere sententiae; quorum ea mens idque consilium est ut, cum videant gloriosissimum illum D. Bruto futurum diem, quo die propter eius salutem redierimus ad vestitum, hunc ei fructum eripere cupiant, ne memoriae posteritatisque prodatur propter unius civis periculum populum Romanum ad saga isse, propter eiusdem salutem redisse ad togas.—*Philippica*, xiv, 2, 3. 10

- a) In a chronological list of Cicero's speeches, where does this one fall? What was the occasion of its delivery? Why did Cicero mention *aris* (line 3)?
- b) Tell what you know of D. Brutus.
- c) Explain the meaning of *ad saga isse, redisse ad togas* (lines 9–10). What term is applied to the peculiar order of these words?
- d) Explain the construction of *ei* (line 8), and the spelling of *redisse* (line 10).

LATIN C—CICERO

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate any three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Cnidum aut Colophonem aut Samum, nobilissimas urbis, innumerabilisque alias captas esse commemorem, cum vestros portus, atque eos portus quibus vitam ac spiritum ducitis, in praedonum fuisse potestate sciatis? An vero ignoratis portum Caietae celeberrimum ac plenissimum navium inspectante praetore a praedonibus esse direptum; ex Miseno autem eius ipsius liberos qui cum praedonibus antea ibi bellum gesserat a praedonibus esse sublato? Nam quid ego Ostiense incommodum atque illam labem atque ignominiam rei publicae querar, cum prope inspectantibus vobis classis ea cui consul populi Romani praepositus esset a praedonibus capta atque oppressa est?—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 33.
 - a) By what law was Pompey put in command of the war with the pirates? In what year? Describe his previous military achievements.
 - b) Where were the places referred to in *Samum* (line 1), *Miseno* (line 5), *Ostiense* (line 7)?
 - c) What is the point of the contrast between *Cnidum aut Colophonem aut Samum* (line 1) and *vestros portus* (line 2)? Explain the meaning of *quibus vitam ac spiritum ducitis* (line 3).
 - d) What force does *an vero* (line 4) give to a question?
2. Introducti autem Galli ius iurandum sibi et litteras ab Lentulo, Cethego, Statilio ad suam gentem data esse dixerunt, atque ita sibi ab his et a L. Cassio esse praescriptum, ut equitatum in Italiam quam primum mitterent; pedestris sibi copias non futuras. Lentulum autem sibi confirmasse ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis se esse tertium illum Cornelium ad quem regnum huius urbis atque imperium pervenire esset necesse; Cinnam ante se et Sullam fuisse; eundemque dixisse fatalem hunc annum esse ad interitum huius urbis atque imperi, qui esset annus decimus post virginum absolutionem, post Capitolii autem incensionem vicesimus.—*In Catilinam*, iii, 9.
 - a) Who were the *Galli* mentioned in line 1? Give an account of their connection with the conspiracy. To what meeting does *introducti* (line 1) refer?
 - b) Who were *Lentulo* (line 1), *Cinnam* (line 7), *Sullam* (line 7)?
 - c) What is meant by *tertium illum Cornelium* (lines 5, 6)?
 - d) What were the *fatis Sibyllinis* (line 5), the *Capitolii* (line 9)? Who were the *virginum* (line 9)?
3. Censum nostros requiris. Scilicet; est enim obscurum proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo apud exercitum fuisse; superioribus, cum eodem quaestore fuisse in Asia; primis, Iulio et Crasso, nullam populi partem esse censam. Sed quoniam census non ius civitatis confirmat ac tantum modo indicat eum qui sit census ita se iam tum gessisse pro cive, iis temporibus quem tu criminaris ne ipsius quidem iudicio in civium Romanorum iure esse versatum, et testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus et adiit hereditates civium Romanorum et in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est a L. Lucullo pro consule. Quare argumenta, si quae potes; numquam enim hic neque suo neque amico iudicio revincetur.—*Pro Archia*, 11.
 - a) What is the meaning of *proximis censoribus* (line 1), *superioribus* (line 2), *primis* (line 3)?
 - b) What is the meaning of *ius civitatis confirmat* (line 4)?
 - c) What is the meaning of *est enim obscurum* (line 5)?
 - d) What is the meaning of *iam tum gessisse pro cive* (line 6)?
 - e) What is the meaning of *tu criminaris* (line 7)?
 - f) What is the meaning of *neque suo neque amico iudicio revincetur* (line 11)?

- a) What was the object of the Roman *census* (line 1)? How often was one made? In what sense is *primis* (line 3) used?
- b) What force does *scilicet* (line 1) give to the sentence?
- c) What war was being fought at the time indicated by *quaestore* (line 3)? Who was the Roman commander in this war? In what capacity was Archias *apud exercitum* (line 2)?
- d) What is the point of Cicero's argument in the sentence beginning *sed quoniam* (line 4)? Explain the meaning of *in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est* (line 9).

4. Neque enim posset aut Ahala ille Servilius aut P. Nasica aut L. Opimius aut C. Marius aut me consule senatus non nefarius haberi, si sceleratos civis interfici nefas esset. Itaque hoc, iudices, non sine causa etiam fictis fabulis doctissimi homines memoriae prodiderunt, eum qui patris ulciscendi causa matrem necavisset variatis hominum sententiis non solum divina sed etiam sapientissimae deae sententia liberatum. Quod si duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem quoquo modo, diurnum autem si se telo defenderet, interfici impune voluerunt, quis est qui, quoquo modo quis interfectus sit, puniendum putet, cum videat aliquando gladium nobis ad hominem occidendum ab ipsis porrigi legibus? 5 10

Pro Milone, 8, 9.

- a) Explain the reference to *Ahala* (line 1), *Nasica* (line 1), *Opimius* (line 1), *Marius* (line 2), *senatus* (line 2).
- b) Tell the story to which allusion is made in the sentence beginning *itaque hoc* (line 3), giving the names of *eum* (line 4), *patris* (line 4), and *deae* (line 6).
- c) Put Cicero's argument in the sentence beginning *quod si* (lines 6, 7) in the fewest and simplest words.
- d) What were the *duodecim tabulae* (line 7)?

5. Neque enim ego illa nec ulla umquam secutus sum arma civilia; semperque mea consilia pacis et togae socia, non belli atque armorum fuerunt. Hominem sum secutus privato consilio, non publico; tantumque apud me grati animi fidelis memoria valuit ut nulla non modo cupiditate sed ne spe quidem, prudens et sciens tamquam ad interitum ruerem voluntarium. Quod quidem meum consilium minime obscurum fuit. Nam et in hoc ordine integra re multa de pace dixi et in ipso bello eadem etiam cum capitis mei periculo sensi. Ex quo nemo iam erit tam iniustus existimator rerum qui dubitet quae Caesaris de bello voluntas fuerit, cum pacis auctores conservandos statim censuerit, ceteris fuerit irator. 5 10

Pro Marcello, 14, 15.

- a) What is meant by *hoc ordine* (line 7), *ipso bello* (line 7)? Who is meant by *hominem* (line 3)?
- b) Explain the significance of *togae* (line 2). What was the *periculo* (line 8)?
- c) Explain what Cicero meant in the sentence beginning *hominem sum secutus* (line 3), and in the sentence beginning *ex quo nemo* (line 8).
- d) In what year was this speech delivered? To whom was it addressed? What was the occasion?

LATIN C—CICERO

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Translate three of the following passages, and answer the questions on the passages chosen. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Inde cum se in Italiam recepisset, duabus Hispaniis et Gallia Transalpina praesidiis ac navibus confirmata, missis item in oram Illyrici maris et in Achaïam omnemque Graeciam navibus, Italiae duo maria maximis classibus firmissimisque praesidiis adornavit; ipse autem ut Brundisio profectus est, undequinquagesimo die totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam adiunxit. Omnes qui ubique praedones fuerunt partim capti interfectique sunt, partim unius huius se imperio ac potestati dederunt. Idem Cretensibus, cum ad eum usque in Pamphyliam legatos deprecatoresque misissent, spem deditiois non ademit obsidesque imperavit.—*Pro Lege Manilia*, 35.
 - a) In what year was this speech delivered? What official position did Cicero hold?
 - b) What were the *duabus Hispaniis* (line 1), the *duo maria* (line 3)? Where were *Brundisio* (line 4), *Ciliciam* (line 6)?
 - c) What arguments were urged against this bill by Hortensius and Catulus? How does Cicero answer these arguments?
 - d) Write the numeral sign for *undequinquagesimo* (line 5).
2. Sit Scipio clarus ille cuius consilio atque virtute Hannibal in Africam redire atque ex Italia decedere coactus est; ornetur alter eximia laude Africanus, qui duas urbis huic imperio infestissimas, Karthaginem Numantiamque, delevit; sit aeterna gloria Marius, qui bis Italiam obsidione et metu servitutis liberavit; anteponatur omnibus Pompeius, cuius res gestae atque virtutes isdem quibus solis cursus regionibus ac terminis continentur; erit profecto inter horum laudes aliquid loci nostrae gloriae, nisi forte maius est patefacere nobis provincias quo exire possimus quam curare ut etiam illi qui absunt habeant quo victores revertantur.—*In Catilinam*, iv, 21.
 - a) To whom was this speech delivered? What led to its delivery?
 - b) What course of action was urged by Silanus? What by Caesar? Which of the two courses did Cicero favor?
 - c) Where were *Karthaginem* (line 3), *Numantiam* (line 3)? To what victories does *bis* (line 4) refer?
 - d) What force does *nisi forte* (line 8) give to the clause which it introduces?
3. Qua re conservate, iudices, hominem pudore eo quem amicorum videtis comprobati cum dignitate tum etiam vetustate; ingenio autem tanto quantum id convenit existimari quod summorum hominum ingeniis expetitur esse videatis; causa vero eius modi qua beneficio legis, auctoritate municipi, testimonio Luculli, tabulis Metelli comprobetur. Quae de causa pro mea consuetudine breviter simpliciterque dixi, iudices, ea confido probata esse omnibus. Quae a forensi aliena iudici-

alique consuetudine et de hominis ingenio et communiter de ipso studio locutus sum, ea, iudices, a vobis spero esse in bonam partem accepta; ab eo qui iudicium exercet certo scio.—*Pro Archia*, 31, 32. 10

- a) In what year was this speech delivered? Who is meant by *eo* (line 10)?
What was the charge against Archias?
- b) Explain the reference in *legis* (line 4). State the provisions of this *legis*. Give the name of the *municipi* (line 5).
- c) What advantage does Cicero find in the fact that the poems of Archias were written in Greek? What poetical writings of Archias does Cicero refer to in this speech?
- d) Show precisely how Cicero uses his praise of literature as an argument for the acquittal of his client.

4. Interim cum sciret Clodius—neque enim erat difficile scire—iter sollemne, legitimum, necessarium ante diem XIII Kalendas Februarias Miloni esse Lanuvium ad flaminem prodendum, Roma subito ipse profectus pridie est, ut ante suum fundum, quod re intellectum est, Miloni insidias conlocaret. Atque ita profectus est ut contionem turbulentam, in qua eius furor desideratus est, relinqueret, quam, nisi obire facinoris locum tempusque voluisset, numquam reliquisset. Milo autem cum in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad senatus est dimissus, domum venit, calceos et vestimenta mutavit, dein profectus id temporis cum iam Clodius, si quidem eo die Romam venturus erat, redire potuisset.—*Pro Milone*, 10 27, 28.

- a) Write the Latin words for which XIII (line 2) stands. What is the construction of the clause *quod . . . est* (line 4)?
- b) What were the *calceos et vestimenta* (lines 8, 9)?
- c) Why were Clodius and Milo enemies? What was the result of the trial?
- d) Show the bearing of the words *profectus . . . potuisset* (lines 9, 10) upon the question of Milo's innocence.

5. Sed hoc quaero: Quis putat esse crimen fuisse in Africa? Neme is qui et ipse in eadem Africa esse voluit et prohibitum se a Ligario queritur, et certe contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus. Quid enim, Tubero, tuus ille dstrictus in acie Pharsalica gladius agebat? Cuius latus ille mucro petebat? Qui sensus erat armorum tuorum? Quae tua mens, oculi, manus, ardor animi? Quid cupiebas? Quid optabas? Nimis urgeo; commoveri videtur adulescens. Ad me revertar. Isdem in armis fui. Quid autem aliud egimus, Tubero, nisi ut quod hic potest nos possemus? Quorum igitur impunitas, Caesar, tuae clementiae laus est, eorum ipsorum ad crudelitatem te acu et oratio?—*Pro Ligario*, 9, 10. 5

- a) Explain fully the events referred to in *qui . . . queritur* (lines 2, 3)?
Who is meant by *hic* (line 9)?
- b) Where was Pharsalus? What happened to Pompey after the battle?
- c) Why did Cicero side with Pompey?
- d) How did Ligarius show his gratitude for Caesar's pardon?

LATIN D

VERGIL—*ÆNEID*, BOOKS I-VI

LATIN D—VIRGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions on them. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. "Nec tacui demens, et me, fors si qua tulisset,
 si patrios umquam remeassem victor ad Argos, 95
 promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi.
 Hinc mihi prima mali labes, hinc semper Ulixes
 criminibus terrere novis, hinc spargere voces
 in volgum ambiguas, et quaerere conscius arma.
 Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro— 100
 Sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolve
 quidve moror, si omnis uno ordine habetis Achivos,
 idque audire sat est? Iamdudum sumite poenas;
 hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae."—ii, 94-104.

- Rewrite *remeassem* (verse 95) in the direct form.
- In verses 94-96, what trait in his own character is Sinon seeking to suggest to his hearers?
- Tell in what mood *terrere* (verse 98) is, and why this mood is used.
- Who is meant by *Ithacus* (verse 104)? Where was Ithaca?
- Why is verse 104 a clever close of this part of Sinon's tale?
- To what kind of clause is *consciis* (verse 99) equivalent?
- Copy verses 101 and 102, and indicate the division into feet and the principal caesura.

2. "Bellum etiam pro caede boum stratisque iuven-
 Laomedontiadae, bellumne inferre paratis
 et patrio Harpyias insontis pellere regno?
 Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta, 250
 quae Phoebus pater omnipotens, mihi Phoebus Apollo
 praedixit, vobis Furiarum ego maxuma pando.
 Italiam cursu petitis, ventisque vocatis
 ibitis Italiam, portusque intrare licebit;
 sed non ante datam cingetis moenibus urbem, 255
 quam vos dira fames nostraeque iniuria caedis
 amesas subigat malis absumere mensas."—iii, 247-257.

- Where were the Trojans when these words were spoken to them?
- Explain the taunt in *Laomedontiadae* (verse 248).
- What part does Apollo play in Book III?
- Give the principal parts of *pando* (verse 252).
- What poetical construction is used in verse 254? Change it to the corresponding prose construction.
- When and how is the prophecy made in verses 255-257 fulfilled?
- Write the nominative of *malis* (verse 257).

3.

"Illae autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis,
concordes animae nunc et dum nocte premuntur,
heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitae
attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebut,
aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci
descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois!
Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella,
neu patriae validas in viscera vertite viris;
tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo,
proice tela manu, sanguis meus!"—vi, 826–835.

830

835

- a) Explain the reference in *socer* (verse 830) and *gener* (verse 831).
- b) Explain the figure in *aggeribus Alpinis* (verse 830).
- c) Show how the description of the opposing forces in verses 830–831 was true.
- d) Give the principal parts of *ciebunt* (verse 829).
- e) Rewrite *ne adsuescite* (verse 832) in the form which is most common in prose.
- f) Of what facts is Anchises thinking when he says *genus qui ducis Olympo* (verse 834)?
- g) Point out and name the noteworthy feature of sound illustrated in verse 833.

- c) Explain the allusion in *mater* (verse 111), *Corybantia aera* (verse 111).
- d) What poetical construction is used in verse 110? Change it to the corresponding prose construction.
- e) Explain the derivation of *cultrix* (verse 111), giving the force of the suffix.
- f) In what respect is the order of words in verse 114 an order that neither Caesar nor Cicero would have used?

Tum Saturnius haec domitor maris edidit alti:
 “Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis,
 unde genus ducis. Merui quoque; saepe furores
 compressi et rabiem tantam caelique marisque.
 Nec minor in terris (Xanthum Simoentaque testor)
 Aeneae mihi cura tui. Cum Troia Achilles
 exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris,
 milia multa daret leto gementemque repleti
 amnes nec reperire viam atque evolvere posset
 in mare se Xanthus, Pelidae tunc ego forti
 congressum Aenean nec dis nec viribus aequis
 nube cava rapui, cuperem cum vertere ab imo
 structa meis manibus periuræ moenia Troiae.”—v, 790–811

805

, 810

- a) Under what circumstances were these words spoken?
- b) Who is meant by *domitor maris* (verse 799), *Cytherea* (verse 800)?
- c) Explain the allusion in *Saturnius* (verse 799), *unde genus ducis* (verse 801), *Simoenta* (verse 803).
- d) Write the nominative case of *Simoenta* (verse 803).
- e) Explain the derivation of *Pelidae* (verse 808), giving the force of the suffix.
- f) Account for the syntax of *Pelidae* (verse 808), *dis* (verse 809).

Thursday

2-4 p. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions on them. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. Sic Venus, et Veneris contra sic filius orsus: 325
 "Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum,
 O—quam te memorem, virgo? Namque haud tibi voltus
 mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat. O dea certe!
 An Phoebi soror? An Nympharum sanguinis una?
 Sis felix nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem 330
 et quo sub caelo tandem, quibus orbis in oris
 iactemur doceas; ignari hominumque locorumque
 erramus, vento huc vastis et fluctibus acti.
 Multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra."—i, 325-334.
 - a) Under what circumstances were these words spoken?
 - b) Tell in what case *mihi* (verse 326) is, and why this case is used. What kind of accusative is *hominem* (verse 328)?
 - c) Tell in what mood *memorem* (verse 327) is, and why this mood is used.
 - d) Explain the allusion in *Phoebi soror* (verse 329).
 - e) Write the principal parts of *orsus* (verse 325).
 - f) In what way does the scansion help you to determine the meaning in verse 334?
 - g) Copy verses 326 and 327, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.

2. Tum pius Aeneas: "Equidem sic poscere ventos
 iamdudum et frustra cerno te tendere contra.
 Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gravior ulla,
 quove magis fessas optem demittere navis,
 quam quae Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten 30
 et patris Anchisae gremio complectitur ossa?"
 Haec ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi
 intendunt Zephyri; fertur cita gurgite classis,
 et tandem laeti notae advertuntur harenae.—v, 26-34.
 - a) To whom was Aeneas speaking, and under what circumstances?
 - b) In what various senses is the adjective *pius* (verse 26) applicable to Aeneas?
 - c) Rewrite verse 29 as the words would stand in prose.
 - d) To what *tellus* does Aeneas refer in verse 30?

- e) What part does Acestes play in the story?
- f) Why did Vergil write *portus* (verse 32) in the plural, rather than in the singular?
- g) How is the fact stated in verse 31 connected with the general subject of Book V?

3. "Quin, ut te supplex peterem et tua limina adirem, 115
idem orans mandata dabat. Gnatique patrisque,
alma, precor, miserere (potes namque omnia, nec te
nequiquam lucis Hecate praefecit Avernīs).
Si potuit Manis arcessere coniugis Orpheus,
Threicia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris, 120
si fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit
itque reditque viam totiens—quid Thesea magnum,
quid memorem Alciden?—et mi genus ab Iove summo."
vi, 115-123.

- a) To whom were these words spoken, and under what circumstances?
- b) Tell in what case each of the following words is, and why this case is used:
patris (verse 116), *mi* (verse 123).
- c) Relate briefly the story referred to in verses 119-120.
- d) Explain the allusion in *fratrem* *redemit* (verse 121), *Alciden* (verse 123).
- e) How did Aeneas learn that he had permission to descend alive into the lower world?
- f) Of what was the speaker thinking when he said *et* *summo* (verse 123)?
- g) In what way does Vergil use Book VI to glorify Rome?

Thursday

2-4 p. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions on them. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. "Hanc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine laeso
effigiem statuere, nefas quae triste piaret.
Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem 185
roboribus textis caeloque educere iussit,
ne recipi portis aut duci in moenia possit,
neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.
Nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervae,
tum magnum exitium (quod di prius omen in ipsum 190
convertant!) Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum;
sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem,
ultra Asiam magno Pelopea ad moenia bello
venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes."—ii, 183-194.

- a) Under what circumstances were these words spoken?
- b) Explain fully the reference in *Palladio* (verse 183).
- c) What poetical construction is used in verse 186? Change it to the corresponding prose construction.
- d) Make clear the meaning of verse 188. Explain the allusion in *Pelopea* (verse 193).
- e) To whom does *ipsum* (verse 190) refer? What reason had the speaker given for hating this man?
- f) How is Book II of the Aeneid related to Books I and III?
- g) Copy verses 190 and 191, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.

2. Agnovit prolem ambiguum geminosque parentes, 180
seque novo veterum deceptum errore locorum.
Tum memorat: "Nate, Iliacis exercite fati,
sola mihi talis casus Cassandra canebat.
Nunc repeto haec generi portendere debita nostro,
et saepe Hesperiam, saepe Italia regna vocare. 185
Sed quis ad Hesperiae venturos litora Teucros
crederet? Aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret?
Cedamus Phoebus et moniti meliora sequamur."—iii, 180-188.

- a) Under what circumstances were the words in verses 182-188 spoken?
- b) Write the principal parts of *canebat* (verse 183).
- c) Why was Italy called *Hesperiam* (verse 185)?
- d) What is the literal meaning of *canebat* (verse 183)? Why is it an appropriate word in this place?
- e) Who was Cassandra? To what misfortune of hers does verse 187 refer?
- f) Name in order the places mentioned in Book III at which Aeneas landed.
- g) What part did Phoebus (verse 188) play in the wanderings of Aeneas?

"Huius in adventum iam nunc et Caspia regna
 responsis horrent divom et Maeotia tellus,
 et septemgemi turbant trepida ostia Nili. 800
 Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,
 fixerit aripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi
 pacarit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu,
 nec, qui pampineis victor iuga flectit habenis,
 Liber, agens celso Nysae de vertice tigris. 805
 Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis,
 aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra?"—vi, 798–807.

- a) Under what circumstances were these words spoken?
- b) What and where were *Caspia regna* (verse 798), *Ausonia terra* (verse 807)?
- c) Explain the three allusions in verses 802 and 803.
- d) Explain the form *divom* (verse 799). Write the longer form of *pacarit* (verse 803).
- e) Account for Vergil's attitude toward Augustus as indicated in this passage.
- f) How is the thought expressed in verses 806 and 807 related to the verses that precede?
- g) What revelation of the future was granted to Aeneas in the lower world?

LATIN D—VERGIL'S AENEID, BOOKS I-VI

Thursday

2-4 p. m.

Translate the following passages, and answer the questions on them. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

1. "His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono,
imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Iuno,
quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat, 280
consilia in melius referet mecumque fovebit
Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam.
Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus aetas
cum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenae
servitio premet ac victis dominabitur Argis. 285
Nascetur pulchra Troianus origine Caesar,
imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,
Iulius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo."—i, 278-288.
 - a) By whom were these words spoken? To whom? In what connection?
 - b) Discuss verses 278-282 and 286-288 with reference to the purpose of the *Aeneid*.
 - c) To what historical event do verses 284, 285 refer? Explain the references in *Assaraci*, *Phthiam*, *Mycenae*?
 - d) Who were *Caesar* (verse 286), *Iulo* (verse 288)?
 - e) What is the point of *aspera* (verse 279), *Troianus* (verse 286)?
 - f) What does Vergil mean by *Oceano* in verse 287?
2. "Heu nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere divis!
Ecce trahebatur passis Priameia virgo
crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervae,
ad caelum tendens ardentia lumina frustra— 405
lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.
Non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroeus,
et sese medium iniecit periturus in agmen.
Consequimur cuncti et densis incurrimus armis.
Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis 410
nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima caedes
armorum facie et Graiarum errore iubarum."—ii, 402-412.
 - a) Explain the application of verse 402 to the situation. What was the *errore* (verse 412)?
 - b) Tell the story of Cassandra.
 - c) Tell all you know about Minerva, and her part in the Trojan War.
 - d) What word would regularly be used in prose instead of *divis* (verse 402)? Change *periturus* (verse 408) to a common prose construction.
 - e) Copy verses 409 and 411, and indicate the quantity of each syllable, the division into feet, and the principal caesuras.
 - f) What is the subject of each of the first six books of the *Aeneid*? In what order should the books be arranged to show the chronological sequence of their contents?

3. "Nec non et Phrygii comites et laetus Iulus 140
 incedunt. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnis
 infert se socium Aeneas atque agmina iungit.
 Qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
 deserit ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo
 instauratque choros mixtique altaria circum 145
 Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi,
 ipse iugis Cynthi graditur mollique fluentem
 fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro,
 tela sonant umeris; haud illo segnior ibat
 Aeneas, tantum egregio decus enitet ore."—iv, 140–150. 150

- a) What was the occasion of the gathering described in verses 140–142?
 b) Who are meant by *Phrygii* (verse 140), and why are they so called?
 c) What and where were *Lyciam* (verse 143), *Delum* (verse 144), *Cynthi* (verse 147)?
 d) What peculiarity of prosody is found in verse 146?
 e) What was the *fronde* (verse 148)? What were the *tela* (verse 149)?

LATIN M

ELEMENTARY SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

LATIN M—ELEMENTARY SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Read the passage through two or three times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

GALBA'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF MUTINA

Cum equites Antonii apparuissent, contineri neque legio Martia neque cohortes praetoriae potuerunt; quas sequi coepimus coacti, quoniam retinere eas non potueramus. Antonius ad Forum Gallorum suas copias continebat neque sciri volebat se legiones habere; tantum equitatum et levem armaturam ostendebat. Posteaquam vidit se invito legionem ire Pansa, sequi se duas legiones iussit tironum.¹ Posteaquam angustias paludis et silvarum transimus, acies est instructa a nobis XII cohortium; nondum venerant legiones duae: repente Antonius in aciem suas copias de vico produxit et sine mora concurrat. Primo ita pugnatum est, ut acrius non posset ex utraque parte pugnari; etsi dexterius cornu, in quo ego eram cum Martiae legionis cohortibus octo, impetu primo fugaverat legionem XXXV Antonii, ut amplius passus quingentos ultra aciem, quo loco steterat, processerit. Itaque cum equites nostrum cornu circumire vellent, recipere me coepi et levem armaturam opponere Maurorum equitibus, ne aversos nostros adgrederentur.—Cicero, *Ad Familiares*, x, 30, 2-3.

¹ *tironum*, from *tiro*, 'a recruit.'

LATIN M—ELEMENTARY SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

11.15 a. m.—12.30 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.
The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Si diligenter quid Mithridates potuerit et quid effecerit et qui vir fuerit consideraris, omnibus regibus quibuscum populus Romanus bellum gessit hunc regem nimirum¹ antepones. Qui rex sibi aliquot annis sumptis ad confirmandas rationes et copias belli tantum spe conatuque valuit ut se Oceanum cum Ponto, Sertori copias cum suis coniuncturum putaret. Ad quod bellum duobus consulibus ita missis ut alter Mithridatem persequeretur, alter Bithyniam tueretur, alterius² res et terra et mari calamitosae vehementer et opes regis et nomen auxerunt; L. Luculli vero res tantae exstiterunt ut neque maius bellum commemorari possit neque maiore consilio et virtute gestum. Nam cum totius impetus belli ad Cyzicenorū moenia constitisset³ eamque urbem sibi Mithridates Asiae ianuam⁴ fore putasset, qua effracta et revulsa⁵ tota pateret provincia, perfecta a Lucullo haec sunt omnia ut urbs fidelissimorum sociorum defenderetur et omnes copiae regis diuturnitate obsessionis consumerentur.—Cicero, *Pro Murena*, 32, 33.

¹ *nimirum*, equivalent to *profecto*. ² *alterius* . . . L. Luculli denote the same persons as *alter* . . . *alter*. ³ *constitisset*, from *consistere*, 'concentrate.' ⁴ *ianuam*, 'doorway.' ⁵ *revulsa*, 'torn away.'

LATIN M—ELEMENTARY SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

11.15 a. m.—1 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

THE ROUT AT THE BATTLE OF THAPSUS

Interim Scipionis copiis prostratis passimque¹ toto campo fugientibus confestim Caesaris legiones consequi spatiumque se non dare colligendi. Qui postquam ad ea castra quae petebant perfugerunt, ut refecti castris rursus sese defenderent ducemque aliquem requirerent, quem respicerent, cuius auctoritate imperioque rem gererent, et postquam animadverterunt neminem ibi esse praesidio, protinus² armis abiectis in regia castra fugere contendunt. Quo postquam pervenerunt, ea quoque ab Iulianis³ teneri vident. Desperata salute in quodam colle consistunt atque armis demissis salutationem more militari faciunt. Quibus miseris ea res parvo praesidio fuit. Namque milites veterani ira et dolore incensi non modo ut parcerent hosti non poterant adduci, sed etiam ex suo exercitu inlustres⁴ urbanos complures aut vulnerarunt aut interfecerunt. In quo numero fuit Tullius Rufus quaestorius,⁵ qui pilo traiectus consulto⁶ a milite interiit; item Pompeius Rufus braccium⁷ gladio percussus,⁸ nisi celeriter ad Caesarem accurrisset, interfectus esset.—*De Bello Africano*, 85, 3-8.

¹ *passim*, 'in every direction.' ² *protinus*, 'straight on.' ³ *Iulianis*, the soldiers of Caesar.
⁴ *inlustres*, 'distinguished.' ⁵ *quaestorius*, 'an ex-quaestor.' ⁶ *consulto*, 'deliberately.' ⁷ *braccium*, 'arm.' ⁸ *percussus*, 'stabbed.'

LATIN M—ELEMENTARY SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

11.15 a. m.—1 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

[*Cicero praises Pompey in order to justify the course adopted by Deiotarus.*]

Ignosce, ignosce, Caesar, si eius viri auctoritati rex Deiotarus cessit, quem nos omnes secuti sumus; ad quem cum di atque homines omnia ornamenta con-gessissent, tum tu ipse plurima et maxima. Neque enim, si tuae res gestae cete-rorum laudibus obscuritatem attulerunt, idcirco Cn. Pompei memoriam amisimus. Quantum nomen illius fuerit, quantae opes, quanta in omni genere bellorum gloria, quanti honores populi Romani, quanti senatus, quanti tui, quis ignorat? Tanto ille superiores vicerat gloria quanto tu omnibus praestitisti. Itaque Cn. Pompei bella, victorias, triumphos, consulatus admirantes numerabamus; tuos enumerare non possumus. Ad eum igitur rex Deiotarus venit hoc misero fatalique bello, quem antea iustis hostilibusque bellis adiuverat, quocum erat non hospitio solum, verum etiam familiaritate coniunctus; et venit vel rogatus ut amicus, vel arcessi-tus ut socius, vel evocatus ut is qui senatui parere didicisset; postremo venit ut ad fugientem, non ut ad insequentem, id est ad periculi, non ad victoriae societatem.

Cicero, *Pro Rege Deiotaro*, 12, 13.

LATIN M—ELEMENTARY SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Wednesday

9-11 a. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

[*Cicero puts Antony in the same class with Catiline and Clodius.*]

Quonam meo fato, patres conscripti, fieri dicam ut nemo his annis viginti rei publicae fuerit hostis qui non bellum eodem tempore mihi quoque indixerit? Nec vero necesse est quemquam a me nominari; vobiscum ipsi recordamini. Mihi poenarum illi plus quam optarem dederunt; te miror, Antoni, quorum facta imitere, eorum exitus non perhorrescere. Atque hoc in aliis minus mirabar. Nemo enim illorum inimicus mihi fuit voluntarius; omnes a me rei publicae causa lacessiti. Tu ne verbo quidem violatus, ut audacior quam Catilina, furiosior quam Clodius viderere, ultro me maledictis lacessisti, tuamque a me alienationem commendationem tibi ad impios civis fore putavisti. Quid putem? Contemptumne me? Non video nec in vita nec in gratia nec in rebus gestis nec in hac mea mediocritate ingeni quid despiciere possit Antonius. An in senatu facillime de me detrahi posse credidit? Qui ordo clarissimis civibus bene gestae rei publicae testimonium multis, mihi uni conservatae dedit. Illud profecto: non existimavit sui similibus probari posse se esse hostem patriae, nisi mihi esset inimicus.—Cicero, *Philippica* ii, 1, 2.

LATIN P

ADVANCED SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

LATIN P—ADVANCED SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

THE DEPARTURE OF HANNIBAL FROM ITALY AND THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT ROME

Raro quemquam alium patriam exsili causa relinquentem tam maestum abisse ferunt quam Hannibalem hostium terra excedentem. Respexisse saepe Italiae litora, et deos hominesque accusantem in se quoque ac suum ipsius caput execratum,¹ quod non cruentum ab Cannensi victoria militem Romam duxisset: Scipionem ire ad Carthaginem ausum, qui consul hostem Poenum in Italia non vidisset; se centum milibus armatorum ad Trasumenum, ad Cannas caesis circa Casilinum Cumasque et Nolam consenuisse.² Haec accusans querensque ex diutina possessione Italiae est deductus.

Romam per eosdem dies et Magonem et Hannibalem profectos adlatum est. Cuius duplicis gratulationis minuit laetitiam, et quod parum³ duces in retinendis iis, cum id mandatum ab senatu esset, aut animi aut virium habuisse videbantur, et quod solliciti erant, omni belli mole in unum exercitum ducemque inclinata,⁴ quo evasura esset res.

Mentio deinde ab senioribus facta est segnius homines bona quam mala sentire; transitu in Italiam Hannibalis quantum terroris pavorisque esse meminisse! Quas deinde clades, quos luctus incidisse! Visa castra hostium e muris urbis; quae vota singulorum universorumque fuisse. Quotiens in conciliis voces manus ad caelum porgentium⁵ auditas, cum umquam ille dies futurus esset, quo vacuum hostibus Italiam bona pace florentem visuri essent!—Livy, xxx, 20 and 21.

¹*Execratum*, from *execrari*, 'to call down curses.' ²*consenuisse*, from *consenescere*, 'to grow old.' ³*parum*, used here as a substantive. ⁴*inclinata*, from *inclinare*, 'to turn.' ⁵*porgentium*, from *porgere*, 'to stretch.'

LATIN P—ADVANCED SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

THE ATTITUDE OF CICERO TOWARD THE DOMINATION OF OCTAVIANUS IN ROME

Si per tuas legiones mihi licitum fuisset, quae nomini meo populoque Romano sunt inimicissimae, venire in senatum coramque de re publica disputare, fecissem, neque tam libenter quam necessario; nulla enim remedia quae vulneribus adhibentur tam faciunt dolorem quam quae sunt salutaria. Sed quoniam cohortibus armatis circumsaepus senatus nihil aliud vere potest decernere nisi se timere—in Capitolio signa sunt, in urbe milites vagantur, in Campo castra ponuntur, Italia tota legionibus ad libertatem nostram conscriptis, ad servitutem adductis equitatuque exterarum nationum distenetur—cedam tibi in praesentia foro, curia, et sanctissimis deorum immortalium templis, in quibus, reviviscente iam libertate, deinde rursus oppressa, senatus nihil consulitur, timet multa, adsentatur omnia. Post etiam paulo, temporibus ita postulantibus, cedam urbe, quam per me conservatam, ut esset libera, in servitute videre non potero; cedam vita, quae quamquam sollicita¹ est, tamen, si profutura est rei publicae, bona spe posteritatis² me consolatur, qua sublata non dubitanter occidam,³ atque ita cedam ut fortuna iudicio meo, non animus mihi defuisse videatur. Illud vero, quod et recentis doloris habet indicium et praeteritae iniuriae testimonium et absentium sensus⁴ significationem,⁵ non praeterrittam, quin, quoniam coram id facere prohibeor, absens prosim, si quidem mea salus aut utilis rei publicae est aut coniuncta certe publicae saluti.—*Pseudociceronis Epistula ad Octavianum*, 1-2.

¹ *sollicita*, 'full of trouble.' ² *posteritatis*, 'future glory.' ³ *occidam* (notice the quantity of the *i*). ⁴ *sensus*, genitive. ⁵ *significationem*, 'an indication.'

LATIN P—ADVANCED SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

THE CONSUL COTTA ADDRESSES A CROWD OF ANGRY CITIZENS AND DECLARES
THAT HE IS WHOLLY LOYAL TO THEIR INTERESTS

Quirites, multa mihi pericula domi militiaeque, multa adversa fuere, quorum alia toleravi, partim reppuli deorum auxiliis et virtute mea; in quibus omnibus numquam animus negotio defuit neque decretis labor. Malae secundaeque res opes, non ingenium mihi mutabant. At contra in his miseriis cuncta me cum fortuna deseruere. Praeterea senectus, per se gravis, curam duplicat, cui misero acta iam aetate ne mortem quidem honestam sperare licet. Nam si parricida vestri sum et deos penatis meos patriamque et summum imperium vilis¹ habeo, quis mihi vivo cruciatus satis est aut quae poena mortuo? Quin omnia memorata apud inferos supplicia scelere meo vici. A prima adulescentia in ore vestro privatus et in magistratibus egi. Qui lingua, qui consilio meo, qui pecunia voluere, usi sunt; neque ego callidam facundiam² neque ingenium ad male faciendum exercui. Avidissimus privatae gratiae maximas inimicitias pro re publica suscepi; quibus victus³ cum egens alienae opis plura mala expectarem, vos. Quirites, rursus mihi patriam deosque penatis cum ingenti dignitate dedistis. Pro quibus beneficiis vix satis gratus videar, si singulis animam, quam nequeo,⁴ concesserim.⁵ Nam⁶ vita et mors iura naturae sunt; ut sine dedecore⁷ cum civibus fama et fortunis integer agas, id dono datur atque accipitur.—Sallust, *Historiae*, ii.

¹*vilis*, 'cheap.' ²*callidam facundiam*, 'skilful eloquence.' ³*victus*. Cotta, the speaker, had been forced to go into exile. ⁴*nequeo*, 'I cannot.' ⁵*concesserim*, 'sacrifice.' ⁶*nam . . .* *accipitur*, explains *quam nequeo*. ⁷*dedecore*, dishonor.

LATIN P—ADVANCED SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

[*Hannibal's Italian allies reproach him for his failure to come to their assistance.*]

Eadem aestate Marcellus ab Nola¹, quam praesidio obtinebat, crebras excursions in agrum Hirpinum et Samnites fecit, adeoque omnia ferro atque igni vastavit ut antiquarum cladum² memoriam renovaret. Itaque legati ad Hannibalem missi simul ex utraque gente ita Poenum adlocuti sunt: "Hostes populi Romani, Hannibal, fuimus primum per nos ipsi, quoad nostra arma, nostrae vires nos tutari poterant. Postquam iis parum fidebamus, Pyrrho regi nos adiunximus; a quo relictis pacem necessariam accepimus, fuimusque in ea per annos prope quinquaginta ad id tempus quo tu in Italiam venisti. Tua nos non magis virtus fortunaque quam unica³ comitas⁴ ac benignitas erga cives nostros, quos captos nobis remisisti, ita conciliavit tibi ut te salvo atque incolumi amico non modo populum Romanum sed ne deos quidem iratos, si fas⁵ est dici, timeremus. At hercule non solum incolumi et victore sed praesente te, cum ploratum⁶ prope coniugum ac liberorum nostrorum exaudire et flagrantia tecta posses conspicere, ita sumus aliquotiens hac aestate devastati ut M. Marcellus, non Hannibal vicisse ad Cannas videatur. Causa autem haec est, quod neque tu defendis et nostra iuventus, quae, si domi esset, tutaretur, omnis sub signis militat tuis. Nec te nec exercitum tuum norim, nisi, a quo tot acies Romanas fusas stratasque⁷ esse sciam, ei facile esse ducam opprimere populos nostros vagos⁸ sine signis palatos⁹ quo quemque trahit quamvis vana praedae spes. Numidarum paucorum illi quidem praeda erunt, praesidiumque miseris simul nobis et Nolae ademeris, si modo quos, ut socios haberes, dignos duxisti, haud¹⁰ indignos iudicas quos in fidem receptos tuearis."—Livy, xxiii, 41, 42.

¹Nola, a city in Campania. ²cladium, 'disasters.' ³unica, 'singular.' ⁴comitas, 'courtesy.' ⁵fas, 'right.' ⁶ploratum, 'wailing.' ⁷fusas stratasque, 'routed and overthrown.' ⁸vagos, equivalent to *vagantes*. ⁹palatos, from *palari*, 'to wander.' ¹⁰haud, 'not.'

LATIN P—ADVANCED SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

Thursday

9-11 a. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

[Cicero describes the wisdom with which Aratus of Sicyon adjusted a difficult question of property rights.]

At vero Aratus Sicyonius iure laudatur, qui, cum eius civitas quinquaginta annos a tyrannis teneretur, profectus Argis¹ Sicyonem clandestino introitu urbe est potitus, cumque tyrannum Nicoclem improvise oppressisset, sescentos exsules, qui locupletissimi fuerant eius civitatis, restituit remque publicam adventu suo liberavit. Sed cum magnam animadverteret in bonis et possessionibus difficultatem, quod et eos quos ipse restituerat, quorum bona alii possederant, egere iniquissimum esse arbitrabatur et quinquaginta annorum possessiones moveri non nimis aequum putabat, propterea quod tam longo spatio multa hereditatibus,² multa emptionibus,³ multa dotibus⁴ tenebantur sine iniuria, iudicavit neque illis adimi nec iis non satis fieri quorum illa fuerant oportere. Cum igitur statuisset opus esse ad eam rem constituendam pecunia, Alexandriam se proficisci velle dixit remque integram ad redditum suum iussit esse, isque celeriter ad Ptolemaeum suum hospitem venit, qui tum regnabat alter post Alexandriam conditam. Cui cum exposuisset patriam se liberare velle causamque docuisset, a rege opulento vir summus facile impetravit ut grandi⁵ pecunia adjuvaretur. Quam cum Sicyonem attulisset, adhibuit sibi in consilium quindecim principes, cum quibus causas cognovit et eorum qui aliena tenebant et eorum qui sua amiserant, perfecitque aestimandis possessionibus ut persuaderet aliis ut pecuniam accipere mallent, possessionibus cederent, aliis ut commodius putarent numerari⁶ sibi quod tanti⁷ esset quam suum recuperare. Ita perfectum est ut omnes concordia constituta sine querella⁸ discederent. O virum magnum dignumque qui in re publica nostra natus esset! Sic par est agere cum civibus, non hastam⁹ in foro ponere et bona civium voci subicere praeconis.¹⁰ At ille Graecus, id quod fuit sapientis et praestantis viri, omnibus consulendum putavit.

Cicero, *De Officiis*, ii, 81-83.

¹ *Argis*, from *Argi* (pl.), 'Argos.' ² *hereditatibus*, from *hereditas*, 'inheritance.' ³ *emptionibus*, from *emptio*, 'purchase.' ⁴ *dotibus*, from *dos*, 'dowry.' ⁵ *grandi*, 'large.' ⁶ *numerari*, 'to be paid.' ⁷ *tanti*, supply *quantum* *possessiones amissae*. ⁸ *querella*, 'complaint.' ⁹ *hastam*, 'spear.' ¹⁰ *praeconis*, 'auctioneer.'

LATIN Q

SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.
The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

Translate into English:

THE SCENES REPRESENTED ON HANNIBAL'S SHIELD

Condebat primae Dido Carthaginis arces,
instabatque operi subducta classe iuventus.
Molibus hi claudunt portus, his tecta domosque
partiris,¹ iustae Bitia venerande senectae.
Ostentant caput effossa tellure repertum
bellatoris equi atque omen clamore salutant.
Has inter species orbatum² classe suisque
Aenean pulsum pelago dextraque precantem
cernere erat.³ Fronte hunc avide regina serena
infelix ac iam vultu spectabat amico.
Hinc et speluncam furtivaque foedera amantum
Callaicae⁴ fecere manus; it clamor ad auras
latratusque canum, subitoque exterrita nimbo
occultant alae venantum corpora silvis.
Nec procul Aeneadum vacuo iam litore classis
aequora nequiquam revocante petebat Elissa.
Ipsa, pyram super ingentem stans, saucia Dido
mandabat Tyriis ultricia bella futuris;
ardentemque rogam media spectabat ab unda
Dardanus et magnis pandebat carbasa⁵ fatis.
Parte alia supplex infernis Hannibal aris
arcanum⁶ Stygia libat cum vate cruorem
et primo bella Aeneadum iurabat ab aevo.
At senior Siculis exultat Hamilcar in arvis—
Spirantem credas certamina anhela movere,
ardor inest oculis, torvumque minatur imago.

Silius Italicus, *Punica*, II, 406-431.¹ *Partiris* = *dividis*.² *Orbatum*: bereft.³ *Erat*: it was possible.⁴ *Callaicae*: Spanish.⁵ *Carbasa* = *vela*.⁶ *Arcanum*: secret (in reference to the rite).

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

KING ANIUS DESCRIBES THE WONDERFUL POWER WHICH BACCHUS
GAVE TO HIS DAUGHTERS, AND TELLS HOW THE SAME DEITY
SAVED THEM FROM THE ANGER OF ATRIDES

Tum pius Anchises: "O Phoebi lecte sacerdos,
fallor, an et natum, cum primum haec moenia vidi,
bisque duas natas, quantum reminiscor, habebas?"
Huic Anius niveis circumdata tempora vittis
concutiens et tristis ait: "Non falleris, heros
maxime; vidisti natorum quinque parentem,
quem nunc—tanta homines rerum inconstantia versat—
paene vides orbum.¹ Quod enim mihi filius absens
auxilium, quem dicta suo de nomine tellus
Andros² habet, pro patre locumque et regna tenentem?
Delius augurium dedit huic; dedit altera Liber
femineae stirpi voto maiora fideque
munera. Nam tactu natarum cuncta mearum
in segetem laticemque meri bacamque Minervae³
transformabantur, divesque erat usus⁴ in illis.
Hoc ubi cognovit Troiae populator Atrides
(ne non ex aliqua vestram sensisse procellam
nos quoque parte putes), armorum viribus usus
abstrahit invitas gremio genitoris, alantque⁵
imperat Argolicam caelesti minere classem.
Effugiunt quo quaeque potest: Euboea duabus,
et totidem natis Andros fraterna petita est.
Miles adest et, ni dedantur, bella minatur.
Victa metu pietas consortia⁶ pectora poenae
dedidit. Et timido possis ignoscere fratri.
Non hic Aeneas, non, qui defenderet Andron,
Hector erat, per quem decimum durastis in annum.
Iamque parabantur captivis vincla lacertis.
Illae tollentes etiamnum⁷ libera caelo
braccia 'Bacche pater, fer opem!' dixere. Tulitque
muneris auctor opem—si miro perdere more
ferre vocatur opem. Nec qua ratione figuram
perdiderint, potui scire aut nunc dicere possum.
Summa mali nota est: pennas sumpsere, tuaeque
coniugis in volucres niveas abiere columbas."

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, xiii, 640-674.

¹ orbum, 'childless.' ² Andros, name of an island.

³ bacam Minervae, equivalent to *olivam*.

⁴ usus, 'gain.' ⁵ alant, depends upon *imperat*.

⁶ consortia pectora, equivalent to *sorores*.

⁷ etiamnum, equivalent to *etiam nunc*.

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

1913

Thursday

2-4 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

EVANDER, KING OF ARCADIA, AS HE SENDS FORTH HIS SON PALLAS
TO WAR, ENTREATS THE GODS TO BE MERCIFUL

Fama volat parvam subito vulgata¹ per urbem,
ocius ire equites Tyrrheni ad litora regis.

555

Vota metu duplicant matres, propiusque periclo
it timor, et maior Martis iam apparet imago.

Tum pater Evandrus dextram complexus euntis
haeret, inxpletus² lacrimans, ac talia fatur:

“O mihi praeteritos referat si Iuppiter annos,
qualis eram cum primam aciem Praeneste³ sub ipsa
stravi scutorumque incendi victor acervos,
et regem hac Erulum dextra sub Tartara misi,
nascenti cui tris animas⁴ Feronia mater

560

(horrendum dictu) dederat, terna arma movenda
(ter leto sternendus erat; cui tum tamen omnis
abstulit haec animas dextra et totidem exuit armis),
non ego nunc dulci amplexu divellerer usquam,
nate, tuo; neque finitimo Mezentius umquam
huic capiti insultans tot ferro saeva dedisset
funera, tam multis viduasset⁵ civibus urbem.

565

At vos, O superi, et divom tu maxume rector
Iuppiter, Arcadii, quaeso, miserescite regis
et patrias audite preces. Si numina vestra
incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant,
si visurus eum vivo et venturus in unum,
vitam oro, patior quemvis durare⁶ laborem.

570

Sin aliquem infandum casum, Fortuna, minaris,
nunc, nunc O liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam,
dum curae ambiguae, dum spes incerta futuri,
dum te, care puer, mea sola et sera voluptas,
complexu teneo; gravior neu nuntius auris
vulneret.” Haec genitor digressu dicta supremo

580

fundebat; famuli conlapsum in tecta ferebant.

Aeneid, viii, 554-584.

¹ *vulgata*, ‘spread abroad.’ ² *inxpletus*, ‘unsatisfied.’ ³ *Praeneste*, name of a town. ⁴ *animas*, ‘lives.’ ⁵ *viduasset*, from *viduare*, ‘to bereave.’ ⁶ *durare*, ‘endure.’

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

2-4 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write the translation. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

[*The Trojans mourn Hector. King Priam begs Achilles to give him the body of his son. The funeral is described.*]

Flent miseri amissum Phryges Hectora, totaque maesto
Troia sonat planctu¹. Fundit miseranda querelas²
infelix Hecube³ saevisque arat unguibus⁴ ora,
Andromacheque suas scindit de pectore vestes,
heu tanto spoliata viro! Ruit omnis in uno
Hectore causa Phrygum; ruit et defessa senectus
adfecti miseranda patris, quem nec sua coniunx
turbaque natorum nec magni gloria regni
oblutum tenuit vitae, quin iret inermis
et solum invicti castris se redderet hostis.
Mirantur Danaum proceres, miratur et ipse
Aeacides animum miseri senis. Ille trementes,
adfusus⁵ genibus, tendens ad sidera palmas
haec ait: "O Graiae gentis fortissime Achilles,
O regnis inimice meis, te Dardana solum
victa tremit pubes, te sensit nostra senectus
crudelem nimium. Nunc sis mitissimus,⁶ oro,
et patris adfecti genibus miserere precantis
donaque quae porto miseri pro corpore nati
accipias; si nec precibus nec flecteris auro,
in senis extremis tua dextera saeviat annis;
saltem scaeva⁷ pater comitabor funera nati.
Non vitam mihi nec magnos concede favores,
sed funus crudele mei. Miserere parentis
et pater esse meo mitis de vulnere disce.
Hectoris interitu vicisti Dardana regna,
vicisti Priamum; sortis reminiscere⁸ victor
humanae variosque ducum tu respice casus."
His tandem precibus grandaevum motus Achilles
adlevat a terra corpusque exsangu parenti
reddidit Hectoreum, post haec sua dona reportat.
It patriam Priamus tristisque ex more suorum
comparat exsequias⁹ supremaque funera ducit.
Tum pyra construitur, quo bis sex corpora Graium
quadrupesque adduntur equi currus tubaeque
et clipei galeaeque ocreaeque¹⁰ Argivaeque tela.
Haec super ingenti gemitu componitur Hector.

Ilias Latina, 1015-1051.

¹ *planctu*, 'lamentation.' ² *querelas*, 'complaints.' ³ *Hecube*, equivalent to *Hecuba*. ⁴ *unguibus*, 'nails.' ⁵ *adfusus*, 'casting himself down.' ⁶ *mitissimus*, equivalent to *lenissimus*. ⁷ *scaeva*, 'mournful.' ⁸ *reminiscere*, 'remember.' ⁹ *exsequias*, 'obsequies.' ¹⁰ *ocreae*, 'greaves.'

LATIN Q—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF POETRY

Thursday

2-4 p. m.

Read each passage through several times before beginning to write the translation of it. The translation should be exact, but in clear and natural English.

[*Aristaeus in distress reproaches his mother.*]

Pastor Aristaeus fugiens Peneia Tempe,¹
amissis, ut fama, apibus morboque² fameque,
tristis ad extremi sacrum caput adstitit amnis,
multa querens, atque hac adfatus voce parentem:
"Mater, Cyrene mater, quae gurgitis huius
ima tenes, quid me praeclara stirpe deorum
(si modo, quem perhibes,³ pater est Thymbraeus Apollo)
invisum fatis genuisti? Aut quo tibi nostri
pulsus amor? Quid me caelum sperare iubebas?
En etiam hunc ipsum vitae mortalis honorem,
quem mihi vix frugum et pecudum custodia sollers⁴
omnia temptanti extuderat,⁵ te matre relinquo.
Quin age et ipsa manu felicitis erue silvas,
fer stabulis inimicum ignem atque interfice messis,⁶
ure sata, et validam in vitis⁷ molire bipennem,
tanta meae si te ceperunt taedia laudis."

Vergil, *Georgics*, iv, 317-332.

¹ *Tempe*, plur. neut., name of the valley through which the Peneus flows. ² *morbo*, 'disease.'
³ *perhibes*, 'assert.' ⁴ *sollers*, 'skilful.' ⁵ *extuderat*, from *extundo*, 'work out.' ⁶ *messis*, 'harvests.'
⁷ *vitis*, 'vines.'

[*The captive Trojan women say their sad farewell to home and country.*]

Ilion ardebat, neque adhuc consederat ignis;
exiguumque¹ senis Priami Iovis ara cruorem
combiberat. Tractata² comis antistita³ Phoebe
non profecturas⁴ tendebat ad aethera palmas.
Dardanidas matres patriorum signa⁵ deorum,
dum licet, amplexas succensaque templa tenentis
invidiosa trahunt victores praemia Grai.
Mittitur⁶ Astyanax illis de turribus unde
pugnantem pro se proavitaque⁷ regna tuentem
saepe videre patrem monstratum a matre solebat.
Iamque viam suadet Boreas, flatuque⁸ secundo
carbasa⁹ mota sonant. Iubet uti navita¹⁰ ventis.
"Troia, vale! Rapimur" clamant, dant oscula terrae
Troades, et patriae fumantia tecta relinquunt.
Ultima conscendit classem, miserabile visu,
in mediis Hecuba natorum inventa sepulcris.
Prensantem tumulos atque ossibus oscula dantem
Dulichiae¹¹ traxere manus. Tamen unius hausit¹²
inque sinu cineres secum tulit Hectoris haustos.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, xiii, 408-426.

¹ *exiguum*, 'scanty.' ² *tractata*, frequentative, or intensive, from *traho*. ³ *antistita*, 'priest-
ess.' ⁴ *profecturas*, from *proficio*, 'avail.' ⁵ *signa*, equivalent to *simulacra*. ⁶ *mittitur*,
equivalent to *deicitur*. ⁷ *proavita*, 'of his forefathers.' ⁸ *flatu*, equivalent to *vento*. ⁹ *carbasa*,
equivalent to *vela*. ¹⁰ *navita*, equivalent to *nauta*. ¹¹ *Dulichiae*, adjective, 'of Ulysses.'
¹² *hausit*, 'scrapped up.'

GREEK A1

GRAMMAR

GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Saturday

11.15 a. m.—12 m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 “Ἄνδρες, ἐάν μοι πεισθῇτε, οὔτε κινδυνεύσαντες οὔτε πονήσαντες τῶν ἄλλων πλεόν
 2 προτιμήσεσθε στρατιωτῶν ὑπὸ Κύρου. τί οὖν κελεύω ποιῆσαι; νῦν δέϊται Κῦρος
 3 ἔπεσθαι τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ· ἐγὼ οὖν φημι ὑμᾶς χρῆναι διαβῆναι τὸν Εὐφρά-
 4 την ποταμόν, πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι ὅ τι οἱ ἄλλοι Ἑλληνες ἀποκρίνουνται Κύρῳ. ἦν μὲν
 5 γὰρ ψηφίσωνται ἔπεσθαι, ὑμεῖς δόξετε αἵτιοι εἶναι ἄρξαντες τοῦ διαβαίνειν, καὶ ὥς
 6 προθυμοτάτοις οὖσιν ὑμῖν χάριν εἴσεται Κῦρος καὶ ἀποδώσει· ἐπίσταται δ’ εἴ τις καὶ
 7 ἄλλος· ἦν δ’ ἀποψηφίσωνται οἱ ἄλλοι, ἅπμην μὲν ἅπαντες εἰς τοῦμπαλιν, ὑμῖν δ’ ὥς
 8 μόνοις πειθομένοις πιστοτάτοις χρήσεται καὶ εἰς φρούρια καὶ εἰς λοχαγίας, καὶ ἄλλου
 9 οὔτινος ἂν δέησθε οἷδ’ ὅτι ὥς φίλοι τεύξεσθε Κύρου.”—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, I,
 4, 14–15.

- a. Give the dative singular and plural of ἄνδρες (line 1); the genitive and vocative singular of στρατιωτῶν (line 2); the genitive singular of χάριν (line 6); the dative plural, in all genders, of ἄρξαντες (line 5); decline τί (line 2) in all genders, in the plural only.
- b. Compare πλεόν (line 1), αἵτιοι (line 5), and προθυμοτάτοις (line 6).
- c. Give the second person singular, in all moods, of πεισθῇτε (line 1) in this voice and tense only, also the infinitive and the nominative plural of the participle, in all genders; give the second person plural, in all moods, of the present of ἅπμην (line 7), together with the infinitive and the nominative singular of the participle, in all genders.
- d. Inflect the plural of the subjunctive aorist active of κελεύω (line 2); also the singular of the optative present active of προτιμήσεσθε (line 2), giving contracted forms only.
- e. Give the principal parts of ἔπεσθαι (line 3); ἀποκρίνονται (line 4); τεύξεσθε (line 9).
- f. Account for the case of στρατιωτῶν (line 2); ὑμῖν (line 7); ἄλλου (line 8).
- g. Account for the mood of πεισθῇτε (line 1); διαβῆναι (line 3); εἶναι (line 4). Explain the force of ὥς (line 5).
- h. Explain the use of the supplementary participle, and illustrate by short examples in Greek with English translations.

GREEK A1—GRAMMAR

Saturday

11.15 a. m.—12 m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 καὶ ἐν τούτῳ Κῦρος παρελαύνων αὐτὸς σὺν Πίργρητι τῷ ἑρμηνεῖ καὶ ἄλλοις τρισὶν
 2 ἢ τέτταρσι τῷ Κλεάρχῳ ἐβόα ἄγειν τὸ στράτευμα κατὰ μέσον τὸ τῶν πολεμίων, ὅτι ἐκεῖ
 3 βασιλεὺς εἶη. κἄν τοῦτ', ἔφη, νικῶμεν, πάνθ' ἡμῖν πεποιήται. ὁρῶν δὲ ὁ Κλεάρχος τὸ
 4 μέσον στῆφος καὶ ἀκούων Κύρου ἔξω ὄντα τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ εὐωνύμου βασιλέα—τοσοῦτον
 5 γὰρ πλῆθει περιῶν βασιλεὺς ὥστε μέσον τῶν ἑαυτοῦ ἔχων τοῦ Κύρου εὐωνύμου ἔξω
 6 ἦν—ἀλλ' ὅμως ὁ Κλεάρχος οὐκ ἤθελεν ἀποσπᾶσαι ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρα,
 7 φοβούμενος μὴ κυκλωθεῖν ἐκατέρωθεν, τῷ δὲ Κύρῳ ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι αὐτῷ μέλοι ὅπως
 8 καλῶς ἔχοι.—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, I, 8, 12–13.

- a. Give the genitive singular and dative plural of ἑρμηνεῖ (line 1); the nominative plural of στῆφος (line 4); the genitive singular of κέρα (line 6); the genitive plural, in all genders, of πάνθ' (line 3); the dative singular, in all genders, of ἀκούων (line 4).
- b. Compare the adjective of καλῶς (line 8), giving the nominative singular, in all genders.
- c. Give the second person singular of the second aorist active of ἄγειν (line 2) in the several moods, adding the infinitive and the nominative singular of the participle in all the genders; also the third person singular of the future of ἀπεκρίνατο (line 7) in the moods where it is found.
- d. Inflect the optative present active of ἐβόα (line 2), and the imperative present middle of φοβούμενος (line 7), giving contracted forms only.
- e. Give the principal parts of παρελαύνων (line 1); of ὁρῶν (line 3); of ἔχοι (line 8).
- f. Give the third person plural present indicative, the second person plural present optative, and the present infinitive of ἔφη (line 3).
- g. Account for the case of ἡμῖν (line 3); Κύρου (line 4); πλῆθει (line 5).
- h. Change the words κἄν νικῶμεν (line 3) to the less vivid (ideal) form; account for the construction of ὄντα (line 4); for the mood of κυκλωθείη (line 7).
- i. What are the different ways of expressing a result clause in Greek, and what is the difference in meaning between them? Illustrate by short Greek sentences with English translation.

GREEK AI—GRAMMAR

Saturday

11.15 a. m.—12.15 p. m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

- 1 Ὁ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, οὐκ ἀνθρώπων ἀπορῶν βαρβάρων συμμάχους
 2 ὑμᾶς ἄγω, ἀλλὰ νομίζων ἀμείνους καὶ κρείττους πολλῶν βαρβάρων ὑμᾶς
 3 εἶναι, διὰ τοῦτο προσέλαβον. ὅπως οὖν ἔσεσθε ἄνδρες ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευ-
 4 θερίας ἧς κέκτησθε καὶ ἧς ὑμᾶς ἐγὼ εὐδαιμονίζω. εὖ γὰρ ἴστε ὅτι τὴν
 5 ἐλευθερίαν ἐλοίμην ἂν ἀνθ' ὧν ἔχω πάντων καὶ ἄλλων πολλαπλασίων.
 6 ὅπως δὲ καὶ εἰδῆτε εἰς οἷον ἔρχεσθε ἀγῶνα, ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς εἰδὼς διδάξω. τὸ
 7 μὲν γὰρ πλῆθος πολὺ, καὶ κραυγὴ πολλῇ ἐπίαςιν· ἂν δὲ ταύτ' ἀνά-
 8 σχησθε, τᾶλλα καὶ αἰσχύνεσθαι μοι δοκῶ οἷους ἡμῖν γνῶσεσθε τοὺς ἐν
 9 τῇ χώρᾳ ὄντας ἀνθρώπους.—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, I, 7, 3-4.

- a. Give the genitive plural of ἄνδρες (line 1); the dative plural of ἀγῶνα; (line 6); the genitive singular and accusative plural of πλῆθος (line 7) the accusative singular in all genders of πολλῶν (line 2); the genitive singular in all genders of πάντων (line 5); the dative singular of ὑμᾶς (line 2); the nominative plural of ἡμῖν (line 8).
- b. Compare πολλῶν (line 2); ἄξιοι (line 3).
- c. Give the third person singular, in all moods, of ἐλοίμην (line 5), in this tense only, in the active voice; also the infinitive and the nominative plural of the participle in all genders. Give the second person singular, in all moods, of ἴστε (line 4), in this tense; also the infinitive and the nominative plural of the participle in all genders.
- d. Inflect the aorist active of διδάξω (line 6) in the subjunctive plural; the indicative singular of the present of κέκτησθε (line 4), giving contracted forms only.
- e. Give the principal parts of ἄγω (line 2); ἐλοίμην (line 5); ἔρχεσθε (line 6); γνῶσεσθε (line 8).
- f. Account for the case of ἀνθρώπων (line 1); βαρβάρων (line 2); ἧς (line 4, after ἐλευθερίας); ἡμῖν (line 8).
- g. Account for the mood of εἶναι (line 3); ἔσεσθε (line 3); ἐλοίμην (line 5); ἀνάσχησθε (line 7).
- h. What constructions are used with πρίν? Give two illustrative examples in Greek, with English translation.

GREEK AI—GRAMMAR

Saturday

11.15 a. m.—12.15 p. m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

- 1 “Παρεκάλεσα ὑμᾶς, ἄνδρες φίλοι, ὅπως σὺν ὑμῖν βουλευόμενος ὃ τι
 2 δίκαιόν ἐστι καὶ πρὸς θεῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, τοῦτο πράξω περὶ Ὀρόντα
 3 τουτουί· τουτον γὰρ πρῶτον μὲν ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ ἔδωκεν ὑπήκοον εἶναι ἐμοί·
 4 ἐπεὶ δὲ ταχθεῖς, ὡς ἔφη αὐτός, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ οὗτος ἐπολέμησε
 5 ἐμοὶ ἔχων τὴν ἐν Σάρδεσιν ἀκρόπολιν καὶ ἐγὼ αὐτὸν προσπολεμῶν
 6 ἐποίησα ὥστε δόξαι τούτῳ τοῦ πρὸς ἐμὲ πολέμου παύσασθαι, καὶ δεξιὰν
 7 ἔλαβον καὶ ἔδωκα.” μετὰ ταῦτα ἔφη, “ὦ Ὀρόντα, ἔστιν ὃ τι σε ἠδίκησα;”
 8 ἀπεκρίνατο, ὅτι οὐ. πάλιν δ’ ὁ Κῦρος ἡρώτα· “Οὐκοῦν ὕστερον, ὡς σὺ
 9 ὁμολογεῖς, οὐδὲν ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ ἀδικούμενος, ἀποστὰς εἰς Μυσοὺς κακῶς ἐποίεις
 10 τὴν ἐμὴν χώραν ὃ τι ἐδύνω;” ἔφη ὁ Ὀρόντας.

—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, I, 6, 6–7.

- a) Decline in the plural *πατήρ* (line 3), *ἀκρόπολιν* (line 5), *ἐμοί* (line 3); in the singular, in all genders, *οὐδέν* (line 9), *ὃ τι* (line 10), *ταχθεῖς* (line 4).
- b) Compare *δίκαιον* (line 2) in the nominative singular, in all genders; compare *κακῶς* (line 9).
- c) Give the second singular of *ἔλαβον* (line 7), in this tense and voice, in the several moods, adding the infinitive, and the nominative singular of the participle in all genders; give the second plural, present tense, of *ἐστὶ* (line 2) in the several moods, adding the infinitive, and the participle in the nominative masculine only; inflect *ἀποστὰς* (line 9) in this tense, in the indicative and optative moods.
- d) Inflect the plural of the optative aorist active of *δόξαι* (line 6); the singular imperfect middle of *ἠδίκησα* (line 7), giving contracted forms only.
- e) Give the principal parts of *παρεκάλεσα* (line 1); of *ταχθεῖς* (line 4); of *ἔχων* (line 5); of *ἀπεκρίνατο* (line 8).
- f) Account for the case of *ὑπήκοον* (line 3); of *ἀδελφοῦ* (line 4); of *ἐμοί* (line 5); of *πολέμον* (line 6).
- g) Account for the mood of *πράξω* (line 2); of *δόξαι* (line 6); of *παύσασθαι* (line 6).
- h) How is a conditional sentence of the so-called more vivid future type expressed in Greek? State the chief constructions in which the participle may occur.

GREEK AI—GRAMMAR

Saturday

11.15 a. m.—12.15 p. m.

Do not translate the following passage, but answer the questions in order.

1 Καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν περὶ πλήθουσιν ἀγορὰν καὶ ἔρχονται παρὰ βασιλέως
 2 καὶ Τισσαφέρνους κήρυκες, οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι βάρβαροι, ἦν δ' αὐτῶν Φαλίνος
 3 εἷς Ἕλληνα, ὃς ἐτύγχανε παρὰ Τισσαφέρνει ὦν καὶ ἐντίμως ἔχων· καὶ
 4 γὰρ προσεποιεῖτο ἐπιστήμων εἶναι τῶν ἀμφὶ τάξεις τε καὶ ὅπλομαχίαν.
 5 οὗτοι δὲ προσελθόντες καὶ καλέσαντες τοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἄρχοντας
 6 λέγουσιν ὅτι βασιλεὺς κελεύει τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ἐπεὶ νικῶν τυγχάνει καὶ
 7 Κύρον ἀπέκτονε, παραδόντας τὰ ὅπλα ἰόντας ἐπὶ τὰς βασιλέως θύρας
 8 εὐρίσκεσθαι ἄν τι δύνωνται ἀγαθόν. ταῦτα μὲν εἶπον οἱ βασιλέως
 9 κήρυκες· οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες βαρέως μὲν ἤκουσαν ὅμως δὲ Κλέαρχος τοσοῦ-
 10 τον εἶπεν ὅτι οὐ τῶν νικῶντων εἴη τὰ ὅπλα παραδιδόναι· “ἀλλ’,” ἔφη,
 11 “ὕμεις μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες στρατηγοί, τούτοις ἀποκρίνασθε ὃ τι κάλλιστόν τε
 12 καὶ ἄριστον ἔχετε· ἐγὼ δὲ αὐτίκα ἤξω.”—*Anabasis*, II, 1, 7-9.

- a) Decline in the singular βασιλέως (line 1), τάξεις (line 4); in the singular, all genders, καλέσαντες (line 5), οὗτοι (line 5); in the plural, in all genders, νικῶν (line 6); in all genders, εἷς (line 3).
- b) Give, in the nominative singular masculine, two comparatives and two superlatives of ἀγαθόν (line 8); the comparative of κάλλιστον (line 11); give the adverbs for the three degrees of comparison of κάλλιστον.
- c) Give the third person plural, in all the moods, of the aorist active of ἐτύγχανε (line 3); also the third person plural, in all the moods, in this tense, of παραδόντας (line 7). In both instances write also the corresponding infinitive, and the nominative singular, in all genders, of the participle.
- d) Give the principal parts of ἀπέκτονε (line 7); ἤκουσαν (line 9); ἔχετε (line 12).
- e) Inflect the present middle subjunctive plural of καλέσαντες (line 5), giving contracted forms only; inflect the first aorist active indicative and optative of λέγουσιν (line 6) in the singular; the subjunctive and optative plural of προσελθόντες (line 5) in the same tense as the participle.
- f) Account for the case of αὐτῶν (line 2); τῶν (line 4); Ἕλληνας (line 6); τούτοις (line 11).
- g) Account for the mood of παραδιδόναι (line 10); δύνωνται (line 8); εἴη (line 10).
- h) Write short Greek sentences, with an English translation, to illustrate three different ways of expressing purpose.

GREEK A 2

ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

GREEK A//—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday**

12 m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

1. All the chariots were made of the same wood.
2. He saw that in the beginning the soldiers were not willing to fight against the horsemen.
3. The arrows with which the enemy hit them were larger than those of the barbarians.
4. Obey the general, but do not trust the satrap.
5. You must cross a river which is three stadia in width.
6. Clearchus evidently benefited the king, so that he gave him valuable presents.

GREEK A//—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday

12 m.—12.30 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

1. The soldiers said they would not obey the captain.
2. A river ten feet in depth flows through the middle of the village.
3. Cyrus promised to lead the Greeks back by the quickest road and to give them whatever they wished.
4. If you had done this, you would have died within three days.
5. Although Xenophon was an Athenian, they elected him general.
6. Do not proceed to the city, but let us remain on this very large island.

GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday

12.15-1 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

1. The Greeks secretly crossed the river to fight with the barbarians.
2. Whenever we were in that city, the citizens admired our beautiful shields.
3. When they had heard these things, they returned to the camp.
4. If you stop fighting before the enemy are defeated, you will deserve death.
5. Why should we be willing to die for the king? Is it not evident that he is hostile to us?
6. They were on a large plain, so that those on the hill could easily see them.

GREEK A2—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday****12.15-1 p. m.**

Translate into Greek:

1. The general himself led the hoplites to the top of the mountain.
2. These villages were not far from a river, Kydnos by name.
3. They marched forward quickly on this day that they might arrive at a city and get provisions.
4. When the captain had come, he blamed (*αἰτιόμαί*) the soldiers because they were going to flee.
5. A messenger told him that the enemy were near and that the Greeks ought to attack them.
6. If you would give more money to the men, they would follow you.
7. The Greek soldiers are better than those whom the great king is sending against them.

GREEK A//—ELEMENTARY PROSE COMPOSITION**Saturday**

12.15-1 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

1. All those present said the same things about the army of the Greeks.
2. Because the country is hostile, we must have our arms that we may proceed through it in safety.
3. If the general brings us the ships, we shall use them.
4. Xenophon, who was leading the hoplites, commanded them to cross the river by means of this bridge.
5. The soldiers said that they did not wish to make war against the great king.
6. Fearing that they would not have provisions, they remained only two days in that place.
7. Whenever he got money, he gave it to his men.

GREEK B

XENOPHON — *ANABASIS*, BOOKS I-IV

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

1 Οὔτοι ἔλεγον ὅτι Κῦρος μὲν τέθνηκεν, Ἀριαῖος δὲ πεφευγὼς ἐν τῷ σταθμῷ εἷη
2 μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων βαρβάρων ὅθεν τῇ προτεραίᾳ ὤρμητο, καὶ λέγοι ὅτι ταύτην μὲν
3 τὴν ἡμέραν περιμένειν αὐτοὺς εἰ μέλλοιεν ἔκειν, τῇ δὲ ἄλλῃ ἀπίεναί φαίη ἐπὶ
4 Ἰωνίας, ὅθεν περ ἦλθε. ταῦτ' ἀκούσαντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες
5 πυνθανόμενοι βαρέως ἔφερον. Κλέαρχος δὲ τάδε εἶπεν· “Ἄλλ' ὥφελε μὲν Κῦρος
6 ζῆν· ἐπεὶ δὲ τετελεύτηκεν, ἀπαγγέλλετε Ἀρμυῖν ὅτι ἡμεῖς νικῶμεν τε βασιλέα, καὶ
7 ὡς ὁρᾶτε οὐδεὶς ἔτι ἡμῖν μάχεται, καὶ εἰ μὴ ὑμεῖς ἦλθετε, ἐπορευόμεθ' ἂν ἐπὶ
8 βασιλέα. ἐπαγγελλόμεθα δὲ Ἀρμυῖν, ἂν ἐνθάδε ἔλθῃ, εἰς τὸν θρόνον τὸν βασι-
9 λεῖον καθιεῖν αὐτόν. τῶν γὰρ μάχῃ νικόντων καὶ τὸ ἄρχειν ἐστί.”—II, 1, 3-4.

- Account for the mood of εἷη (line 1); of ἦλθετε (line 7). Account for the case of ἡμῖν (line 7).
- What would ἐπὶ Ἰωνίαν have meant (see lines 3 and 4)? Explain the difference in tense between ἀκούσαντες (line 4) and πυνθανόμενοι (line 5). Write in Greek another way of expressing the thought given by the words ὥφελε ζῆν (lines 5 and 6).
- Who was Ariaeus? How did he treat the Greeks afterward?

2. Translate into English:

1 Ἐλθὼν δ' ὁ Ξενοφὼν ἐπήρετο τὸν Ἀπόλλων τίνι ἂν θεῶν θύων καὶ εὐχόμενος
2 κάλλιστα καὶ ἄριστα ἔλθοι τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν ἐπινοεῖ καὶ καλῶς πράξας σωθείη. καὶ
3 ἀνέειλεν αὐτῷ ὁ Ἀπόλλων θεοῖς οἷς ἔδει θύειν. ἐπεὶ δὲ πάλιν ἦλθε, λέγει τὴν
4 μαντείαν τῷ Σωκράτει. ὁ δ' ἀκούσας ἡγιάτο αὐτὸν ὅτι οὐ τοῦτο πρῶτον ἡρώτα
5 πότερον λῶν εἴη αὐτῷ πορευέσθαι ἢ μένειν, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς κρίνας ἰτέον εἶναι τοῦτ'
6 ἐπυνθάνετο ὅπως ἂν κάλλιστα πορευθείη. “ἐπεὶ μέντοι οὕτως ἦρον, ταῦτ',” ἔφη,
7 “χρὴ ποιεῖν ὅσα ὁ θεὸς ἐκέλευσεν.”—III, 1, 6-7.

- Account for the case of ὁδὸν (line 2); of αὐτῷ (line 5). Explain the use of ἂν in ὅπως ἂν πορευθείη (line 6). What form is ἦρον (line 6)?
- What does this incident show in regard to Xenophon's religious attitude? Cite another instance which shows this attitude.

3. Translate into English:

1 Ἐνθα δὴ προσέρχεται Ξενοφῶντι τῶν πελταστῶν ἀνὴρ Ἀθήνησι φάσκων δεδου-
 2 λευκέναι, λέγων ὅτι γινώσκοι τὴν φωνὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων. “καὶ οἶμαι,” ἔφη,
 3 “ἐμὴν ταύτην πατρίδα εἶναι· καὶ εἰ μὴ τι κωλύει ἐθέλω αὐτοῖς διαλεχθῆναι.”
 4 “Ἄλλ’ οὐδὲν κωλύει,” ἔφη, “ἀλλὰ διαλέγου καὶ μάθε πρῶτον τίνες εἰσίν.” οἱ δ’
 5 εἶπον ἐρωτήσαντος ὅτι Μάκρωνες. “Ἐρώτα τοίνυν,” ἔφη, “αὐτοὺς τί ἀντιτετά-
 6 χатаι καὶ χρῆζουσιν ἡμῖν πολέμοι εἶναι.” οἱ δ’ ἀπεκρίναντο, “Ὅτι καὶ ὑμεῖς
 7 ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν χώραν ἔρχεσθε.” λέγειν ἐκέλευον οἱ στρατηγοὶ ὅτι “οὐ κακῶς
 8 γε ποιήσαντες ἀλλὰ βασιλεῖ πολεμήσαντες ἀπερχόμεθα εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ ἐπὶ
 9 θάλατταν βουλόμεθα ἀφικέσθαι.”—IV, 8, 4–6.

- a) Account for the lack of the article after ταύτην (line 3). What is the construction of ἐρωτήσαντος (line 5)? Give the ordinary Attic form for ἀντιτετάχатаι (line 5).
- b) What is the derivation of δεδουλευκέναι (line 1)? What is the force of the preposition in ἀπερχόμεθα (line 8)?

GREEK B—ANABASIS I-IV

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

1 “Ἄνδρες, ἐάν μοι πεισθῇτε, οὔτε κινδυνεύσαντες οὔτε πονήσαντες τῶν ἄλλων πλέον
2 προτιμήσεσθε στρατιωτῶν ὑπὸ Κύρου. τί οὖν κελεύω ποιῆσαι; νῦν δέϊται Κῦρος
3 ἔπεσθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐπὶ βασιλέα· ἐγὼ οὖν φημι ὑμᾶς χρῆναι διαβῆναι τὸν Εὐφράτην
4 ποταμόν, πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι ὃ τι οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἀποκρινούνται Κύρῳ. ἦν μὲν
5 γὰρ ψηφίσωνται ἔπεσθαι, ὑμεῖς δόξετε αἴτιοι εἶναι ἄρξαντες τοῦ διαβαίνειν, καὶ ὡς
6 προθυμοτάτοις οὖσιν ὑμῖν χάριν εἴσεται Κῦρος καὶ ἀποδώσει· ἐπίσταται δ' εἶ
7 τις καὶ ἄλλος. ἦν δ' ἀποψηφίσωνται οἱ ἄλλοι, ἅπμην ἅπαντες τοῦμπαλιν.”—I, 4,
14-15.

- a) Account for the case of στρατιωτῶν (line 2); of τοῦ διαβαίνειν (line 5).
Account for the mood of ἀποψηφίσωνται (line 7). Change the clause πρὶν
δῆλον εἶναι (line 4) to the construction required after οὗ φημι χρῆναι.
- b) What does Xenophon say in his characterization of the Greek generals
about the man (Menon) who speaks these words?

2. Translate into English:

1 Πρόξενος δ' ὁ Βοιωτίας εὐθὺς μὲν μειράκιον ὦν ἐπεθύμει γενέσθαι ἀνὴρ τὰ
2 μεγάλα πράττειν ἱκανός· καὶ διὰ ταύτην τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν ἔδωκε Γοργία ἀργύριον τῷ
3 Λεοντίνῳ. ἐπεὶ δὲ συνεγένετο ἐκείνῳ ἱκανὸς νομίσας ἥδη εἶναι καὶ ἄρχειν καὶ
4 φίλος ὦν τοῖς πρώτοις μὴ ἡττᾶσθαι εὐεργετῶν, ἦλθεν εἰς ταύτας τὰς σὺν Κύρῳ
5 πράξεις· καὶ ᾤετο κτήσεσθαι ἐκ τούτων ὄνομα μέγα καὶ δύναμιν μεγάλην καὶ χρήματα
6 πολλά· τοσούτων δ' ἐπιθυμῶν σφόδρα ἔνδηλον αὐτῷ καὶ τοῦτο εἶχεν ὅτι τούτων οὐδὲν
7 ἂν θέλοι κτᾶσθαι μετ' ἀδικίας, ἀλλὰ σὺν τῷ δικαίῳ καὶ καλῷ ᾤετο δεῖν τούτων τυγχά-
8 νειν, ἀνευ δὲ τούτων μή.—II, 6, 16-18.

- a) In which case would the subject of κτήσεσθαι (line 5) be, if expressed?
- b) What relations existed between Proxenus and Xenophon?

3. Translate into English:

1 "ἀτὰρ τί ἐγὼ περὶ κλοπῆς συμβάλλομαι; ὑμᾶς γὰρ ἔγωγε, ὦ Χειρίσοφε,
2 ἀκούω τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, ὅσοι ἐστὲ τῶν ὁμοίων, εὐθὺς ἐκ παίδων κλέπτειν μελε-
3 τᾶν, καὶ οὐκ αἰσχρὸν εἶναι ἀλλὰ καλὸν κλέπτειν ὅσα μὴ κωλύει νόμος. ὅπως δὲ ὥς
4 κράτιστα κλέπτητε καὶ πειρᾶσθε λανθάνειν, νόμιμον παρ' ὑμῖν ἐστίν, ἐὰν ληφθῇτε
5 κλέπτοντες, μαστιγοῦσθαι. νῦν οὖν μάλα σοι καιρὸς ἐστὶν ἐπιδείξασθαι τὴν παι-
6 δείαν, καὶ φυλάξασθαι μὴ ληφθῶμεν κλέπτοντες τοῦ ὄρους, ὥς μὴ πληγὰς λάβωμεν."
7 "Ἀλλὰ μέντοι," ἔφη ὁ Χειρίσοφος, "κἀγὼ ὑμᾶς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀκούω δεινοὺς
8 εἶναι κλέπτειν τὰ δημόσια, καὶ μάλα ὄντος δεινοῦ τοῦ κινδύνου τῷ κλέπτοντι, καὶ
9 τοὺς κρατίστους μέντοι μάλιστα, εἴπερ ὑμῖν οἱ κράτιστοι ἄρχειν ἀξιοῦνται. ὥστε
10 ὦρα καὶ σοὶ ἐπιδείκνυσθαι τὴν παιδείαν."—IV, 6, 14-16.

- a) Give the derivation of *δημόσια* (line 8) and of *ἀξιοῦνται* (line 9), showing the force of the component parts.
- b) Account for the case of *ὑμῖν* (line 9).
- c) State briefly what led up to this banter of the generals.

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Friday

4.15-6 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

1 ὁ δὲ Πρόξενος—ἔτυχε γὰρ ὕστερος προσιών καὶ τάξιν αὐτῷ ἐπομένη
2 τῶν ὀπλιτῶν—εὐθὺς οὖν εἰς τὸ μέσον ἀμφοτέρων ἄγων ἔθετο τὰ ὄπλα
3 καὶ ἐδεῖτο τοῦ Κλεάρχου μὴ ποιεῖν ταῦτα. ὁ δ' ἐχαλέπαινε ὅτι αὐτοῦ
4 ὀλίγου δεήσαντος καταλευσθῆναι πρῶτος λέγοι τὸ αὐτοῦ πάθος, ἐκέλευσε
5 τ' αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ μέσου ἐξίστασθαι. ἐν τούτῳ δ' ἐπήει καὶ Κύρος καὶ
6 ἐπύθετο τὸ πρᾶγμα· εὐθὺς δ' ἔλαβε τὰ παλτὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας καὶ σὺν
7 τοῖς παροῦσι τῶν πιστῶν ἤκεν ἐλαύνων εἰς τὸ μέσον, καὶ λέγει τάδε·
8 “Κλέαρχε καὶ Πρόξενε καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ παρόντες” Ἕλληνες, οὐκ ἴστε ὅ τι
9 ποιεῖτε.”—I, 5, 14-16.

- Account for the use of the participles προσιών (line 1), παροῦσι (line 7), the mood of λέγοι (line 4); the use of μὴ (line 3).
- Account for the case of Κλεάρχου (line 3); of αὐτοῦ (line 3); of ὀλίγου (line 4); for the position of αὐτοῦ (line 4).
- What sort of man was Proxenus according to the characterization given by Xenophon in the second book?

2. Translate into English:

1 Ἐνταῦθα Ξενοφῶν ὁρᾷ τοῦ ὄρους τὴν κορυφὴν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἐαυτῶν
2 στρατεύματος οὖσαν, καὶ ἀπὸ ταύτης ἔφοδον ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον ἔνθα ἦσαν οἱ
3 πολέμιοι, καὶ λέγει, “Κράτιστον, ὦ Χειρίσοφε, ἡμῖν ἵεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα
4 ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον· ἦν γὰρ τοῦτο λάβωμεν, οὐ δυνήσονται μένειν οἱ ὑπὲρ
5 τῆς ὁδοῦ. ἀλλὰ, εἰ βούλει, μένε ἐπὶ τῷ στρατεύματι, ἐγὼ δ' ἐθέλω
6 πορεύεσθαι· εἰ δὲ χρῆζεις, πορεύου ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος, ἐγὼ δὲ μενῶ αὐτοῦ.”
7 “Ἀλλὰ δίδωμί σοι,” ἔφη ὁ Χειρίσοφος, “ὁπότερον βούλει ἐλέσθαι.”
8 εἰπὼν ὁ Ξενοφῶν ὅτι νεώτερός ἐστιν αἱρεῖται πορεύεσθαι, κελεύει δέ οἱ
9 συμπέμψαι ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος ἄνδρας. μακρὸν γὰρ ἦν ἀπὸ τῆς οὐρᾶς
10 λαβεῖν.—III, 4, 41-42.

- Explain the use of the participle οὖσαν (line 2). Account for the case of ἡμῖν (line 3); the mood and tense of λάβωμεν (line 4). What form is οἱ (line 8)?
- Which part of the army did Xenophon command on the retreat?

3. Translate into English:

1 Ὁ δὲ τόπος οὗτος Ἀρμενία ἐκαλεῖτο ἢ πρὸς ἐσπέραν. ὕπαρχος δ' ἦν
2 αὐτῆς Τιρίβαζος, ὁ καὶ βασιλεῖ φίλος γενόμενος, καὶ ὅποτε παρείη οὐδεὶς
3 ἄλλος βασιλέα ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον ἀνέβαλλεν. οὗτος προσήλασεν ἱππέας
4 ἔχων, καὶ προπέμφας ἐρμηνέα εἶπεν ὅτι βούλοιτο διαλεχθῆναι τοῖς
5 ἄρχουσι. τοῖς δὲ στρατηγοῖς ἔδοξεν ἀκοῦσαι· καὶ προσελθόντες εἰς
6 ἐπήκοον ἡρώτων τί θέλοι. ὁ δὲ εἶπεν ὅτι σπείσασθαι βούλοιτο ἐφ'
7 ᾧ μήτε αὐτὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἀδικεῖν μήτε ἐκείνους καίειν τὰς οἰκίας,
8 λαμβάνειν τε τὰπιτήδεια ὅσων δέοιντο. ἔδοξε ταῦτα τοῖς στρατηγοῖς
9 καὶ ἐσπείσαντο ἐπὶ τούτοις.—IV, 4, 4-6.

- a) Account for the mood of παρείη (line 2); the tense of ἀνέβαλλεν (line 3); the case of αὐτός (line 7).
- b) Give the derivation of ἐπήκοον (line 6).
- c) What was the title given to the governor of a Persian province? What can you say of the authority vested in him?

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Friday

4.15-6 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

- 1 Καὶ ἐνταῦθ' ἦν Κλέαρχον καταμαθεῖν ὥς ἐπεστάται. ἐν μὲν τῇ
 2 ἀριστερᾷ χειρὶ τὸ δόρυ εἶχεν, ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ βακτηρίαν· καὶ εἴ τις αὐτῷ
 3 δοκοίη τῶν πρὸς τοῦτο τεταγμένων βλακεύειν, ἐκλεγόμενος τὸν ἐπιτή-
 4 δειον ἔπαιεν ἄν, καὶ ἅμα αὐτὸς προσελάμβανεν εἰς τὸν πηλὸν ἐμβαίνων
 5 ὥστε πᾶσιν αἰσχύνην εἶναι μὴ οὐ συσπoudάζειν. καὶ ἐτάχθησαν μὲν
 6 πρὸς αὐτὸ οἱ τριάκοντα ἔτη γεγονότες· ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ Κλέαρχον ἐώρων
 7 σπoudάζοντα, προσελάμβανον καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι. πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ὁ
 8 Κλέαρχος ἔσπευδεν, ὑποπτεύων μὴ αἰεὶ οὕτω πλήρεις εἶναι τὰς τάφρους
 9 ὕδατος· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὥρα οἷα τὸ πεδῖον ἄρδειν· ἀλλ' ἵνα ἤδη πολλὰ προ-
 10 φαίνοιτο τοῖς Ἑλλήσι δεινὰ εἰς τὴν πορείαν, τούτου ἕνεκα βασιλέα
 11 ὑπώπτειε ἐπὶ τὸ πεδῖον τὸ ὕδωρ ἀφεικέναι.—II, 3, 11-13.

- a) Account for the case of ἔτη (line 6); of πλήρεις (line 8). Comment on the case of the word Κλέαρχον (line 1), and illustrate by a similar idiom in English.
- b) Where is γεγονότες (line 6) made? Give the first singular present indicative of ἐπεστάται (line 1); of ἀφεικέναι (line 11).
- c) Account for the mood of δοκοίη (line 3); of προφαίνοιτο (lines 9, 10).

2. Translate into English:

- 1 Τοῦτο δὲ λέγοντος αὐτοῦ, πτάρνυται τις· ἀκούσαντες δ' οἱ στρατιῶται
 2 πάντες μιᾷ ὀρμῇ προσεκύνησαν τὸν θεόν, καὶ ὁ Ξενοφὼν εἶπε· “Δοκεῖ
 3 μοι, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐπεὶ περὶ σωτηρίας ἡμῶν λεγόντων οἰωνὸς τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ
 4 σωτήρος ἐφάνη, εὐξασθαι τῷ θεῷ τούτῳ θύσειν σωτήρια, ὅπου ἂν πρῶτον
 5 εἰς φιλίαν χώραν ἀφικώμεθα, συνεπεύξασθαι δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς
 6 θύσειν κατὰ δύναμιν. καὶ ὅτῳ δοκεῖ ταῦτα,” ἔφη, “ἀνατεινάτω τὴν
 7 χεῖρα.” καὶ ἀνέτειναν ἅπαντες. ἐκ τούτου δ' ἠϋξάντο καὶ ἐπαιάνισαν.
 8 ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ τῶν θεῶν καλῶς εἶχεν, ἤρχετο πάλιν ὧδε.—III, 2, 9.

- a) Account for the use of the participle λεγόντων (line 3); the mood of ἀφικώμεθα (line 5); the case of ὀρμῇ (line 2).
- b) What is Xenophon's general attitude toward the gods and signs from heaven? Cite another instance from the Anabasis.
- c) What is the force of the prepositions in συνεπεύξασθαι (line 5)?

3. Translate into English:

1 Ἐπειδὴ δ' ἡ βοή πλείων τε ἐγίγνετο καὶ ἐγγύτερον, καὶ οἱ αἰεὶ ἐπιόντες
 2 ἔθεον δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τοὺς βοῶντας, καὶ πολλῷ μείζων ἐγίγνετο ἡ βοή ὅσῳ δὴ
 3 πλείους ἐγίγνοντο, ἐδόκει δὴ μείζον τι εἶναι τῷ Ξενοφῶντι, καὶ ἀναβὰς
 4 ἐφ' ἵππον καὶ Λύκιον καὶ τοὺς ἱππέας ἀναλαβὼν παρεβόηθει. καὶ τάχα
 5 δὴ ἀκούουσι βοῶντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν “Θάλαττα,” “Θάλαττα,” καὶ
 6 παρεγγυώντων. ἔνθα δὴ ἔθεον πάντες καὶ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, καὶ τὰ
 7 ὑποζύγια ἤλαυνετο καὶ οἱ ἵπποι. Ἐπεὶ δ' ἀφίκοντο πάντες ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον,
 8 ἐνταῦθα δὴ περιέβαλλον ἀλλήλους καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ λοχαγούς
 9 δακρύοντες. καὶ ἐξαπίνης, ὅτου δὴ παρεγγυήσαντος, οἱ στρατιῶται
 10 φέρουσιν λίθους καὶ ποιοῦσιν κολωνὸν μέγαν.—IV, 7, 23–25.

a) Account for the case of πολλῷ (line 2); of στρατιωτῶν (line 5); explain the frequent use of the imperfect tense in the passage.

b) What was the reason for the great joy of the Greeks upon this occasion?

GREEK B—ANABASIS, I-IV

Friday

4.15-6.15 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

- 1 Ὁ δὲ Κύρος ὑπολαβὼν τοὺς φεύγοντας συλλέξας στράτευμα ἐπολιόρκει
2 Μίλητον καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν καὶ ἐπειράτο κατάγειν τοὺς ἐκπε-
3 τωκότας. καὶ αὕτη αὖ ἄλλη πρόφασις ἦν αὐτῷ τοῦ ἀθροίζειν στράτευμα.
4 πρὸς δὲ βασιλέα πέμπων ἡξίου ἀδελφὸς ὢν αὐτοῦ δοθῆναι οἱ ταύτας τὰς
5 πόλεις μᾶλλον ἢ Τισσαφέρην ἄρχειν αὐτῶν καὶ ἡ μήτηρ συνέπραττεν αὐτῷ
6 ταῦτα· ὥστε βασιλεὺς τὴν μὲν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐπιβουλὴν οὐκ ἠσθάνετο, Τισσα-
7 φέρνει δὲ ἐνόμιζε πολεμοῦντα αὐτὸν ἀμφὶ τὰ στρατεύματα δαπανᾶν· ὥστε
8 οὐδὲν ἤχθετο αὐτῶν πολεμοῦντων. καὶ γὰρ ὁ Κύρος ἀπέπεμπε τοὺς γιγνο-
9 μένους δασμοὺς βασιλεῖ ἐκ τῶν πόλεων.—I, 1, 7-8.

- Comment on the use of the imperfect tense in this passage.
- Account for the case of αὐτῷ (line 3), αὐτῶν (line 5), Τισσαφέρνει (line 6), οὐδέν (line 8).
- Account for the mood of δαπανᾶν (line 7), ἠσθάνετο (line 6).
- Where is ἐκπεπτωκότας (line 2) made? Give the principal parts of the verb; also of ἀθροίζειν (line 3).
- What was the motive of Parysatis in helping Cyrus? What may be inferred from this passage about the conditions of government of the Persian Empire?

2. Translate into English:

- 1 Νῦν γὰρ ἴσως καὶ ὑμεῖς αἰσθάνεσθε ὡς ἀθύμως μὲν ἦλθον ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα.
2 ἀθύμως δὲ πρὸς τὰς φυλακάς· ὥστε, οὕτω γ' ἐχόντων, οὐκ οἶδα ὅτι ἂν τις
3 χρήσαιτο αὐτοῖς εἴτε νυκτὸς δέοι εἴτε καὶ ἡμέρας. ἦν δὲ τις αὐτῶν τρέψῃ
4 τὰς γνώμας, ὡς μὴ τοῦτο μόνον ἐννοῶνται τί πείσονται ἀλλὰ καὶ τί ποιή-
5 σουσι, πολὺ εὐθυμότεροι ἔσονται. ἐπίστασθε γὰρ δὴ ὅτι οὔτε πληθὸς ἐστὶν
6 οὔτε ἰσχύς ἢ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τὰς νίκας ποιούσα, ἀλλ' ὅποτεροι ἂν σὺν τοῖς
7 θεοῖς ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἐρρωμένεστεροι ἴωσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, τούτους ὡς ἐπὶ τῷ
8 πολὺ οἱ ἀντίοι οὐ δέχονται.—III, 1, 40-42.

- Explain the construction of ἐχόντων (line 2). Account for the case of αὐτοῖς (line 3), νυκτός (line 3), ψυχαῖς (line 7).
- Account for the mood of δέοι (line 3), ἴωσιν (line 7).
- What calamities have befallen the Greeks that they are now so discouraged?

3. Translate into English:

1 “Οἱ μὲν πολέμοι, ὥς ὁρᾶτε, κατέχουσι τὰς ὑπερβολὰς τοῦ ὄρους· ὧρα
2 δὲ βουλευέσθαι ὅπως ὥς κάλλιστα ἀγωνιούμεθα. ἐμοὶ μὲν οὖν δοκεῖ παραγ-
3 γεῖλαι μὲν ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι τοῖς στρατιώταις, ἡμᾶς δὲ βουλευέσθαι εἴτε
4 τήμερον εἴτε αὔριον δοκεῖ ὑπερβάλλειν τὸ ὄρος.” “Ἐμοὶ δέ γε,” ἔφη ὁ
5 Κλεάνωρ, “δοκεῖ, ἐπ’ ἂν τάχιστα ἀριστήσωμεν, ἐξοπλισαμένους ὥς τάχιστα
6 ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας. εἰ γὰρ διατρίψομεν τὴν τήμερον ἡμέραν, οἱ νῦν ἡμᾶς
7 ὀρῶντες πολέμοι θαρραλεώτεροι ἔσονται.”—IV, 6, 7–9.

a) Account for the mood and tense of ἀγωνιούμεθα (line 2); διατρίψομεν (line 6); the mood of ἀριστήσωμεν (line 5); the tense and case of ἐξοπλισαμένους (line 5).

b) What is the force of the παρά in παραγγεῖλαι (line 2)?

c) Indicate, preferably by drawing a rough map, the route of the Greeks from the gathering of the expedition to its arrival at the Black Sea, and locate several of the more important districts, cities, and rivers on the route.

GREEK C

HOMER — *ILIAD*, BOOKS I-III

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.
Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

Θέτις δ' οὐ λήθετ' ἐφετμέων 495
 παιδὸς ἑοῦ, ἀλλ' ἢ γ' ἀνεδύσето κύμα θαλάσσης,
 ἡερίη δ' ἀνέβη μέγαν οὐρανὸν Οὐλυμπόν τε.
 εὖρεν δ' εὐρύοπα Κρονίδην ἄτερ ἡμενον ἄλλων
 ἀκροτάτῃ κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οὐλύμπιοιο.
 καὶ ῥα πάροιθ' αὐτοῖο καθέζετο, καὶ λάβε γούνων 500
 σκαιῇ, δεξιτερῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνος ἐλοῦσα
 λισσομένη προσέειπε Δία Κρονίωνα ἄνακτα·
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, εἴ ποτε δῆ σε μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν ὄνησα
 ἢ ἔπει ἢ ἔργω, τόδε μοι κρήνην ἐέλδωρ.—I, 495-504.

- Give the Attic equivalents for λήθετ' (line 495); ἑοῦ (line 496); Οὐλύμπιοιο (line 499); γούνων (line 500); δεξιτερῇ (line 501).
- Explain the formation of ἀνεδύσето (line 496), naming the tense and giving the tense-suffix. What is the first person singular present indicative active of ὄνησα (line 503)?
- Account for the case of οὐρανόν (line 497) and give the prose construction for this expression. What is the prose equivalent for μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν (line 503)?

2. Translate into English:

*Ἡ μὲν καὶ πόνος ἐστὶν ἀνιηθέντα νέεσθαι.
 καὶ γάρ τις θ' ἓνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ ἧς ἀλόχοιο
 ἀσχαλάῃ σὺν νηὶ πολυζύγῳ, ὄνπερ ἄελλαι
 χειμέριαι εἰλέωσιν ὀρινομένη τε θάλασσα·
 ἡμῖν δ' εἵνατός ἐστι περιτροπέων ἐνιαυτὸς 295
 ἐνθάδε μιμνόντεσσι· τῷ οὐ νεμεσίζοιμ' Ἀχαιοὺς
 ἀσχαλαάν παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔμπηγς
 αἰσχρὸν τοι δηρὸν τε μένειν, κενεὸν τε νέεσθαι.
 τλήτε, φίλοι, καὶ μέιναντ' ἐπὶ χρόνον, ὄφρα δαῶμεν
 ἢ ἐτεὸν Κάλχας μαντεύεται, ἢ καὶ οὐκί.—II, 291-300.

- Give the Attic equivalent for μιμνόντεσσι (line 296) and explain the Homeric suffix.
- What part of speech is δηρὸν (line 298)? What form is δαῶμεν (line 299) and from what verb?
- Who speaks these lines? Show that they are appropriate to the character of the speaker.

3. Translate into English:

Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ πολύμητις ἀναίξειεν Ὀδυσσεύς,
 στάσκειν, ὑπαὶ δὲ ἶδεσκε κατὰ χθονὸς ὄμματα πῆξας.
 σκῆπτρον δ' οὐτ' ὀπίσω οὔτε προπρηγνὲς ἐνώμα,
 ἀλλ' ἀστεμφὲς ἔχεσκειν, αἰδρεῖ φωτὶ ἐοικώς·
 φαίης κε ζάκοτον τέ τιν' ἔμμεναι ἄφρονά τ' αὐτως. 220
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ὅπα τε μεγάλην ἐκ στήθεος εἶη
 καὶ ἔπεα νιφάδεσσιν ἐοικότα χειμερίησιν,
 οὐκ ἂν ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆϊ γ' ἐρίσσειε βροτὸς ἄλλος·
 οὐ τότε γ' ὦδ' Ὀδυσῆος ἀγασσάμεθ' εἶδος ἰδόντες.—III, 216–224.

- a) Scan lines 221 and 223, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses.
- b) Explain the apparent hiatus in line 221 and the quantity of τε in this line.
- c) What are the component parts of πολύμητις (line 216) and ζάκοτον (line 220)?

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ἤγερθεν ὁμηγερέες τ' ἐγένοντο,
τοῖσι δ' ἀνιστάμενος μετέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·

“Ἀτρεΐδῃ, νῦν ἄμμε πάλιν πλαγχθέντας δῖω
ἄψ ἀπονοστήσειν, εἰ κεν θάνατόν γε φύγοιμεν,
εἰ δὴ ὁμοῦ πόλεμός τε δαμῆ καὶ λοιμὸς Ἀχαιοῦς.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ τινα μάντιν ἐρείομεν, ἣ ἱερῆα,
ἣ καὶ ὄνειροπόλον—καὶ γάρ τ' ὄναρ ἐκ Διὸς ἐστίν—
ὅς κ' εἴποι, ὃ τι τόσσον ἐχώσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
εἰ τ' ἄρ' ὃ γ' εὐχολῆς ἐπιμέμεφται, εἰ θ' ἐκατόμβης·
αἶ κέν πῶς ἀρνῶν κνίσσης αἰγῶν τε τελείων
βούλεται ἀντιάσας ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λαιγὸν ἀμῦναι.”—I, 57-67.

60

65

- Give the Attic equivalents for ἤγερθεν (line 57); ἄμμε (line 59); δαμῆ (line 61); ἱερῆα (line 62); τόσσον (line 64).
- What mood is ἐρείομεν (line 62) and βούλεται (line 67)? Explain the construction of εἰ κεν φύγοιμεν (line 60).
- Explain the case of εὐχολῆς (line 65); of κνίσσης (line 66). What is the present indicative of ἀντιάσας (line 67)?

2. Translate into English;

ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἔζετο τάρβησέν τε
ἀλγίστας δ', ἀχρεῖον ἰδὼν, ἀπομόρξατο δάκρυ.
οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀχνύμενοί περ ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἥδδ' γέλασσαν·
ὦδε δέ τις εἵπεσκεν ἰδὼν ἐς πλησίον ἄλλον·
“Ἄ πόποι, ἣ δὴ μυρὶ' Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐσθλὰ ἔοργεν
βουλὰς τ' ἐξάρχων ἀγαθὰς πόλεμόν τε κορύσσω·
νῦν δὲ τόδε μέγ' ἄριστον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔρεξεν,
ὅς τὸν λωβητῆρα ἐπεσβόλον ἔσχ' ἀγοράων.
οὐ θῆν' μιν πάλιν αὖτις ἀνήσει θυμὸς ἀγῆνωρ
νεικεῖεν βασιλῆας ὀνειδείους ἐπέεσσιν.”—II, 268-277.

270

275

- Give the first person singular present indicative of ἔοργεν (line 272); ἔρεξεν (line 274); ἀνήσει (line 276).
- What is the derivation of κορύσσω (line 273)? The composition and the meaning of the component parts of ἐπεσβόλον (line 275)?
- Explain the formation and the meaning of εἵπεσκεν (line 271) and the use of τις (line 271).
- Who is the subject of ἔζετο (line 268)?

3. Translate into English:

“ἢ πῆ με προτέρω πολίων εὖ ναιομενάων 400
 ἄξεις ἢ Φρυγίης ἢ Μηονίης ἐρατεινῆς,
 εἴ τίς τοι καὶ κείθι φίλος μερόπων ἀνθρώπων;
 οὐνεκα δὴ νῦν δῖον Ἀλέξανδρον Μενέλαος
 νικήσας ἐθέλει στυγερὴν ἐμὲ οἴκαδ’ ἄγεσθαι,
 τοῦνεκα δὴ νῦν δεῦρο δολοφρονέουσα παρέσσης ; 405
 ἦσο παρ’ αὐτὸν ἰούσα, θεῶν δ’ ἀπόεικε κελεύθου
 μηδ’ ἔτι σοῖσι πόδεσσιν ὑποστρέψειας Ὀλυμπον,
 ἀλλ’ αἰεὶ περὶ κῆνον οἷζνε, καί ἐ φύλασσε,
 εἰς ὃ κέ σ’ ἢ ἄλοχον ποιήσεται, ἢ ὃ γε δούλην.”—III, 400–409.

- a) Scan lines 400 and 404, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses.
- b) Account for the metrical quantity of με (line 400); the retention of the final vowel in ἐμέ (line 404).
- c) State briefly the circumstances under which these words were uttered, naming the actors.

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

“Μήτε σὺ τόνδ’, ἀγαθὸς περ ἑὼν, ἀποαίρεο κούρην, 275
 ἀλλ’ ἔα, ὥς οἱ πρῶτα δόσαν γέρας νῖες Ἀχαιῶν·
 μήτε σύ, Πηλεΐδῃ, θέλ’ ἐριζέμεναι βασιλῆι
 ἀντιβίην· ἐπεὶ οὐποθ’ ὁμοίης ἔμμορε τιμῆς
 σκηπτοῦχος βασιλεύς, ᾧ τε Ζεὺς κῦδος ἔδωκεν.
 εἰ δὲ σὺ κάρτερός ἐσσι, θεὰ δέ σε γέλιντο μήτηρ, 280
 ἀλλ’ ὅδε φέρτερός ἐστιν, ἐπεὶ πλεόνεσσιν ἀνάσσει.
 Ἀτρεΐδῃ, σὺ δὲ παῦε τεὸν μένος· αὐτὰρ ἔγωγε
 λίσσομ’ Ἀχιλλῆι μεθέμεν χόλον, ὃς μέγα πᾶσιν
 ἔρκος Ἀχαιοῖσιν πέλεται πολέμοιο κακοῖο.”—I, 275-284.

- Account for the case of τόνδ’ (line 275); τιμῆς (line 278); πολέμοιο (line 284). What other case might have been used with ἀνάσσει (line 281)?
- Give the derivation of σκηπτοῦχος (line 279).
- Who speaks these words and what does he say of himself in the part of his speech preceding this selection?

2. Translate into English:

“Εὐθα κεν Ἀργείοισιν ὑπέρμορα νόστος ἐτύχθη, 155
 εἰ μὴ Ἀθηναίην Ἥρῃ πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·
 “ὦ πόποι, αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, ἀτρυτώνη,
 οὐτῷ δὴ οἰκόνδε φίλῃν ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν
 Ἀργεῖοι φεύξονται ἐπ’ εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης;
 καὶ δὲ κεν εὐχολὴν Πριάμφῳ καὶ Τρῳσὶ λίποιεν 160
 Ἀργεῖν Ἑλένην, ἧς εἵνεκα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν
 ἐν Τροίῃ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἵης.
 ἀλλ’ ἴθι νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
 σοῖς ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυε φῶτα ἑκαστον,
 μηδὲ ἔα νῆας ἅλαδ’ ἐλκόμεν ἀμφιελίσσας.”—II, 155-165.

- Give the Attic prose equivalents for ἔειπεν (line 156); καὶ (line 160); αἵης (line 162); νῆας (line 165); ἐλκόμεν (line 165).
- Explain the metrical quantity of δὴ (line 158); of -ας in νῆας (line 165); the formation of καὶ (line 160).
- What is meant by tmesis?

3. Translate into English:

Δεύτερον αὖτ' Ὀδυσῆα ἰδὼν ἐρέειν' ὁ γεραίός·

“εἴπ' ἄγε μοι καὶ τόνδε, φίλον τέκος, ὅστις ὅδ' ἐστίν·

μείων μὲν κεφαλῇ Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαο,

εὐρύτερος δ' ὅμοισιν ἰδὲ στέρνοισιν ἰδέσθαι.

τεύχεα μὲν οἱ κείται ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ,

195

αὐτὸς δέ, κτίλος ὥς, ἐπιπωλείται στίχας ἀνδρῶν·

ἄρνειῷ μιν ἔγωγε εἰσκω πηγεσιμάλλῳ,

ὅς τ' ὁίω μὲγα πῶν διέρχεται ἀργεννάων.”—III, 191–198.

- a) Scan lines 195 and 198, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses. What is a line like 198 called?
- b) Mention the things (giving Greek names) which make up the *τεύχεα* (line 195).
- c) Explain the accent of *εἴπ'* (line 192). Is the middle form *ιδέσθαι* (line 194) used in Attic prose?

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.
Number your answers.

I. Translate into English:

“Χαίρετε, κήρυκες, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἡδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν.
ἄσπον ἴτ' · οὐ τί μοι ὕμμες ἐπαίτιοι, ἀλλ' Ἀγαμέμνων, 335
ὃ σφῶι προλεῖ Βρισηΐδος εἵνεκα κούρης.
ἀλλ' ἄγε, διογενὲς Πατρόκλεις, ἔξαγε κούρην
καὶ σφωιν δὸς ἄγειν. τῷ δ' αὐτῷ μάρτυροι ἔστων
πρὸς τε θεῶν μακάρων πρὸς τε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων
καὶ πρὸς τοῦ βασιλῆος ἀπηνέος, εἴ ποτε δὴ αὐτε 340
χρεῖ᾽ ἐμείο γένηται ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμύναι
τοῖς ἄλλοις. ἦ γὰρ ὃ γ' ὀλοίῃσι φρεσὶ θύει,
οὐδέ τι οἶδε νοῆσαι ἅμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω,
ὅπως οἱ παρὰ νηυσὶ σόοι μαχέονται Ἀχαιοί.”—I, 334-344.

- Give the Attic prose equivalents for ὕμμες (line 335); βασιλῆος (line 340); ἐμείο (line 341); ὀλοίῃσι (line 342); νηυσὶ (line 344).
- Explain the syntax of μοι (line 335); of ἄγειν (line 338); of γένηται (line 341); of μαχέονται (line 344).
- What part has Achilles played in preceding events that Agamemnon now takes away his prize? Who was the prophet concerned?

2. Translate into English:

“Ἡ μὰν αὐτ' ἀγορῇ νικᾷς, γέρον, νῆας Ἀχαιῶν. 370
αἶ γάρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίῃ καὶ Ἀπολλων,
τοιούτοι δέκα μοι συμφράδμονες εἶεν Ἀχαιῶν·
τῷ κε τάχ' ἡμύσειε πόλις Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος,
χερσὶν ὑφ' ἡμετέρῃσιν ἀλοῦσά τε περθομένη τε.
ἀλλὰ μοι αἰγίοχος Κρονίδης Ζεὺς ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν, 375
ὃς με μετ' ἀπρήκτους ἔριδας καὶ νείκεα βάλλει.
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν Ἀχιλεὺς τε μαχησάμεθ' εἵνεκα κούρης
ἀντιβίοις ἐπέεσιν, ἐγὼ δ' ἦρχον χαλεπαίνων·
εἰ δέ ποτ' ἔς γε μίαν βουλευσόμεν, οὐκέτ' ἔπειτα
Τρῶσιν ἀνάβλησις κακοῦ ἔσσεται, οὐδ' ἡβαιόν.”—II, 370-380.

- State the composition and derivation of συμφράδμονες (line 372); ἀπρήκτους (line 376); ἀνάβλησις (line 380).
- Explain the mood and tense of ἡμύσειε (line 373); the use of the participle χαλεπαίνων (line 378).
- Write the Attic prose construction for χερσὶν ὑφ' ἡμετέρῃσιν (line 374). Give first singular present indicative of ἀλοῦσα (line 374).

3. Translate into English:

Τὸν δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδὴς 30
 ἐν προμάχοισι φανέντα, κατεπλήγη φίλον ἦτορ,
 ἄψ δ' ἐτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο κῆρ' ἀλεείνων.
 ὥς δ' ὅτε τίς τε δράκοντα ἰδὼν παλίνροσος ἀπέστη
 οὔρεος ἐν βήσσης, ὑπὸ τε τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυῖα,
 ἄψ δ' ἀνεχώρησεν, ὠχρὸς τέ μιν εἶλε παρειάς, 35
 ὥς αὖτις καθ' ὄμιλον ἔδυν Τρώων ἀγερώχων
 δείσας Ἀτρέος υἱὸν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής.
 τὸν δ' Ἔκτωρ νείκεσεν ἰδὼν αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσιν·
 “Δύσπαρι, εἶδος ἄριστε, γυναιμανές, ἡπεροπευτά,
 αἴθ' ὄφελες ἄγονός τ' ἔμεναι ἄγαμός τ' ἀπολέσθαι.”—III, 30-40.

- a) Explain the tense used in the main verbs of the simile.
- b) Account for the case of ἦτορ (line 31); of παρειάς (line 35); of ἄγονος (line 40).
- c) Write line 40 in Attic prose, expressing the meaning without the use of ὄφελος.
- d) Scan lines 34 and 40, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus and chief metrical pauses. Account for the quantity of τε (line 34); the quantity of the final syllable of ἔμεναι (line 40).

GREEK C—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Number your answers.

1. Translate into English:

“Τῶν νῦν μιν μνήσασα παρέξω καὶ λαβὲ γούνων,
αἶ κέν πως ἐθέλῃσιν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀρῆξαι,
τοὺς δὲ κατὰ πρύμνας τε καὶ ἄμφ’ ἄλα ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοὺς
κτεινομένους, ἵνα πάντες ἐπαύρωνται βασιλῆος,
γνῶ δὲ καὶ Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἦν ἄτην, ὃ τ’ ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισεν.”

410

τὸν δ’ ἡμείβετ’ ἔπειτα Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα·

“ὦ μοι, τέκνον ἐμόν, τί νύ σ’ ἔτρεφον αἰνὰ τεκούσα;
αἶθ’ ὄφελες παρὰ νηυσὶν ἀδάκρυτος καὶ ἀπήμων
ῆσθαι, ἐπεὶ νύ τοι αἴσα μίνυνθά περ, οὗ τι μάλα δὴν.”—I, 407-416.

415

- Give the Attic prose equivalents for παρέξω (line 407); γούνων (line 407); ἐθέλῃσιν (line 408); Τρώεσσιν (line 408); βασιλῆος (line 410); νηυσὶν (line 415).
- Account for the use of the subjunctive in line 408; the mood of ὄφελες (line 415); the case of βασιλῆος (line 410).
- What cause does Homer assign for the expedition against Troy? What is the reason for Achilles' wrath?

2. Translate into English:

Τῶν δ’, ὥς τ’ ὀρνίθων πετεηνῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ,
χηνῶν ἢ γεράνων ἢ κύκνων δουλιχοδεύρων,
Ἀσίῃ ἐν λειμῶνι, Καῦστρίου ἄμφι ῥέεθρα,
ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα ποτῶνται ἀγαλλόμενα πτερύγεσσιν,
κλαγγηδὸν προκαθίζόντων, σμαραγεῖ δέ τε λειμῶν,
ὥς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νεὼν ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων
ἐς πεδῖον προχέοντο Σκαμάνδριον· αὐτὰρ ὑπὸ χθῶν
σμερδαλέον κονάβιζε ποδῶν αὐτῶν τε καὶ ἵππων.
ἔσταν δ’ ἐν λειμῶνι Σκαμανδρίῳ ἀνθεμόεντι
μυριοί, ὅσσα τε φύλλα καὶ ἄνθεα γίγνεται ὥρη.—II, 459-468.

460

465

- Narrate briefly the events, related in Book II, which lead up to this marshaling for battle.
- Scan lines 461, 462, 463, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses. Explain the quantity of the last syllable of Ἀσίῳ (line 461). Comment on the effect of the dactylic and spondaic feet in lines 462, 463.
- Give the derivation of πετεηνῶν (line 459); of κλισιάων (line 464).

3. Translate into English:

Ἴρις δ' αὖθ' Ἑλένη λευκωλένῳ ἄγγελος ἦλθεν,
 εἰδομένη γαλόφῳ, Ἀντηνορίδαο δάμαρτι,
 τὴν Ἀντηνορίδης εἶχε κρείων Ἑλικάων,
 Λαοδίκην, Πριάμοιο θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστην.
 τὴν δ' εὖρ' ἐν μεγάρῳ· ἥ δὲ μέγαν ἴστων ὕφαινεν, 125
 δίπλακα πορφυρέην, πολέας δ' ἐνέπασσεν ἀέθλους
 Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
 οὓς ἔθεν εἵνεκ' ἔπασχον ὑπ' Ἀρηος παλαμάων.
 ἀγχοῦ δ' ἵσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὠκέα· Ἴρις·
 “δεῦρ' ἴθι, νύμφα φίλη, ἵνα θέσκελα ἔργα ἴδῃαι 130
 Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.”

III, 121-131.

- a) Give, in English and in Greek, familiar epithets of Achilles, Agamemnon, and Odysseus.
- b) What is the real purpose, in the poem, of calling Helen to the wall?
- c) Write line 128 in Attic prose.
- d) Give the Attic prose equivalents for Πριάμοιο (line 124); πολέας (line 126).

GREEK F

PROSE COMPOSITION

GREEK *F*—PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday

3.45-5.15 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

When the heralds from the king had said what they were ordered to say, the generals were very angry, and Clearchus, after telling the rest to give whatever reply seemed best to them, went away to do something which he had begun before these men came. So the other generals told the heralds that they would not give up their arms, for if they did that, they were afraid that they would be deprived even of their liberty; and besides,¹ they would be worth² much more to the king if they had their arms than if they gave them up. But no one would declare³ whether they intended to remain where they were or go away.

¹ πρὸς τοῦτοις.² ἄξιος.³ δηλώω.

GREEK *F*—PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday

3.45-5.15 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

It seemed best to me to come to a conference with you that I might, if possible, remove your distrust of us before war should arise. May the gods prevent us from being enemies of each other! If we should slay you, who are our friend and benefactor, we should deprive ourselves of the hope to return in safety to our native land. We know that you are able to help us and we believe that we can be of service¹ to you by conquering for you nations which are now hostile to you. Who, therefore, would be so senseless² as not to wish us to be friendly to each other?

¹ ὠφελεῖν = to be of service.² μάλινεσθαι = to be senseless.

GREEK *F*—PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday

4.15-6 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

"Why do we remain so long a time in this place? We know that if it were possible the king would attack us now, but he cannot for his army is scattered.¹ Let us not wait until it is collected again. The king will never willingly permit us to report to the Greeks that though so few in number we defeated him." To those who said this Clearchus replied: "If we try to march away it will be necessary to fight at once. But we have no cavalry, so that even if victorious, we could not accomplish anything; if defeated, no one of us would be saved."

¹διασπέρω = scatter.

GREEK *F*—PROSE COMPOSITION

Saturday

4.15-6 p. m.

Translate into Greek:

While the Greeks were encamped here, Tissaphernes came to them and said: "I was the first to report to the king that Cyrus was marching against him, and we plotted together to kill Cyrus. Although I did this, I am friendly to you and I asked him to allow me to lead you safely back to Greece. He bade me ask you why you marched against him. I advise you to answer moderately,¹ so that I may be able to save you." Clearchus replied that they would not have attacked the king had they not been persuaded by Cyrus, and that they wished to return home without injuring anyone.

¹ μετρίως.

GREEK *F*—PROSE COMPOSITION

Friday

11.15 a.m.—1 p.m.

Translate into Greek:

The Lacedaemonians had in mind to march against the Persians, since they believed most of the countries through which they must pass were friendly. At this time, however, those at home perceived that the largest cities in Greece were preparing to attack them, and they sent a messenger to their king bidding him to come to their aid with all speed. He was troubled¹ when he considered² the honors and hopes of which he was now deprived.³ But he called the allies together and told them that Sparta had summoned him. He promised to return to accomplish what they now desired, as soon as conditions⁴ should be satisfactory in Greece. On hearing him, many wept and all voted⁵ to go with him to save Sparta.

¹ χαλεπῶς φέρω. ² ἐνθυμέομαι. ³ ἀποστερέω. ⁴ things. ⁵ ψηφίζομαι.

GREEK G

SIGHT TRANSLATION OF PROSE

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

XENOPHON IS PROPOSED FOR THE GENERALSHIP, BUT SHOWS WHY HIS ELECTION IS INADVISABLE

Ἡ δὲ στρατιὰ συνήλθε, καὶ πάντες ἔλεγον ἓνα αἰρεῖσθαι· καὶ ἐπεὶ τοῦτο ἔδοξε, προβάλλοντο¹ αὐτόν. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἔδοκει δῆλον εἶναι ὅτι αἰρήσονται αὐτόν, εἴ τις ἐπιψηφίζοι,² ἀνέστη καὶ ἔλεξε τάδε.

“Ἐγώ, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἤδομαι μὲν ὑφ’ ὑμῶν τιμώμενος, εἴπερ ἄνθρωπός εἰμι, καὶ χάριν ἔχω καὶ εὐχομαι δοῦναί μοι τοὺς θεοὺς αἰτίον τινος ὑμῖν ἀγαθοῦ γενέσθαι· τὸ μέντοι ἐμὲ προκριθῆναι ὑφ’ ὑμῶν ἄρχοντα Λακεδαιμονίου ἀνδρὸς παρόντος οὔτε ὑμῖν μοι δοκεῖ συμφέρον εἶναι, ἀλλ’ ἦττον ἂν διὰ τοῦτο τυγχάνειν, εἴ τι δέοισθε παρ’ αὐτῶν· ἐμοί τε αὖ οὐ πᾶν τι νομίζω ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι τοῦτο. ὁρῶ γὰρ ὅτι καὶ τῇ πατρίδι μου οὐ πρόσθεν ἐπαύσαντο πολεμοῦντες πρὶν ἐποίησαν πᾶσαν τὴν πόλιν ὁμολογεῖν Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ αὐτῶν ἡγεμόνας εἶναι. ἐπεὶ δὲ τοῦτο ὁμολόγησαν, εὐθὺς ἐπαύσαντο πολεμοῦντες καὶ οὐκέτι πέρα³ ἐπολιόρκησαν τὴν πόλιν. εἰ οὖν ταῦτα ὁρῶν ἐγὼ δοκοίην ὅπου δυναίμην ἐνταῦθα ἄκυρος⁴ ποιεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων ἀξίωμα,⁵ ἐκεῖνο ἐννοῶ μὴ λίαν ἂν ταχὺ σωφρονισθείην.⁶ ὁ δὲ ὑμεῖς ἐννοεῖτε ὅτι ἦττον ἂν στάσις⁷ εἴη ἐνδὸς ἄρχοντος ἢ πολλῶν, εὖ ἴστε ὅτι ἄλλον μὲν ἐλόμενοι οὐχ εὐρήσετε ἐμὲ στασιάζοντα· νομίζω γὰρ ὅστις ἐν πολέμῳ ὦν στασιάζει πρὸς ἄρχοντα, τοῦτον πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σωτηρίαν στασιάζειν· ἐὰν δὲ ἐμὲ ἔλθοι, οὐκ ἂν θαυμάσαιμι εἴ τινα εὗροιτε καὶ ὑμῖν καὶ ἐμοὶ ἀχθόμενον.”

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτα εἶπε, πολλὴ πλείονες ἀνίσταντο λέγοντες ὡς δέοι αὐτὸν ἄρχειν.—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, VI, 1, 25-30.

¹ προβάλλομαι = propose for election; ² ἐπιψηφίζω = put to vote; ³ οὐκέτι πέρα = no further; ⁴ ἄκυρος = without authority; ⁵ ἀξίωμα = dignity, position; ⁶ σωφρονίζω = bring one to his senses; ⁷ στάσις = discord.

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

1.30-3.30 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

PHARNABAZUS AND CONON EXPEL THE SPARTAN HARMOSTS
FROM THE CITIES ON THE COAST, BUT DERCYLIDAS
KEEPS ABYDUS

πρῶτον μὲν τοίνυν Φαρνάβαζος καὶ Κόνων, ἐπεὶ ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, περιπλέοντες καὶ τὰς νήσους καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἐπιθαλαττιδίας πόλεις τοὺς τε Λακωνικοὺς ἄρμους¹ ἐξήλαυνον καὶ παρεμυθούντο² τὰς πόλεις ὡς οὕτε ἀκροπόλεις ἐντειχίσουσιν³ ἑάσοιεν τε αὐτονόμους.⁴ οἱ δ' ἀκούοντες ταῦτα ἤδοντό τε καὶ ἐπῆνον καὶ ξένια προθύμως ἔπεμπον τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ. καὶ γὰρ ὁ Κόνων τὸν Φαρνάβαζον ἐδίδασκεν ὡς οὕτω μὲν ποιοῦντι πᾶσαι αὐτῷ αἱ πόλεις φίλαι ἔσονται, εἰ δὲ δουλοῦσθαι βουλόμενος φανερός ἔσταιτο, ἔλεγεν ὡς μία ἐκάστη πολλὰ πράγματα ἱκανῇ εἴῃ παρέχειν καὶ κίνδυνος εἴη μὴ καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες, εἰ ταῦτα αἰσθόιντο, συσταῖεν.⁴ ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπείθετο ὁ Φαρνάβαζος. ἀποβὰς δ' εἰς Ἐφεσον τῷ μὲν Κόνωνι δοὺς τετταράκοντα τριῆρεις εἰς Σηστὸν εἶπεν ἀπαντᾶν, αὐτὸς δὲ πεζῇ παρήει ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ ἀρχήν. καὶ γὰρ ὁ Δερκυλίδας, ὅσπερ καὶ πάλοι πολέμιος ἦν αὐτῷ, ἔτυχεν ἐν Ἀβύδῳ ὦν, ὅτε ἡ ναυμαχία ἐγένετο, καὶ οὐχ ὥσπερ οἱ ἄλλοι ἄρμους ἐξέλιπεν, ἀλλὰ κατέσχε τὴν Ἀβυδὸν καὶ διέσωζε φίλην τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. καὶ γὰρ συγκαλέσας τοὺς Ἀβυδηνοὺς ἔλεξε τοιάδε· “ὦ ἄνδρες, νῦν ἕξεσθιν ὑμῖν καὶ πρόσθεν φίλοις οὔσι τῇ πόλει ἡμῶν εὐεργέτας φανῆναι τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. καὶ γὰρ τὸ μὲν ἐν ταῖς εὐπραξίαις⁵ πιστοὺς φαίνεσθαι οὐδὲν θαυμαστόν· ὅταν δὲ τινες ἐν συμφοραῖς⁶ γενομένων φίλων βέβαιοι⁷ φανῶσι, τοῦτ' εἰς τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον μνημονεύεται. ἔστι δὲ οὐχ οὕτως ἔχον ὥς, εἰ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ ἐκρατήθημεν, οὐδὲν ἄρα ἔτι ἐσμέν· ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ πρόσθεν δήπου, Ἀθηναίων ἀρχόντων τῆς θαλάττης, ἱκανῇ ἦν ἡ ἡμετέρα πόλις καὶ εὖ φίλους καὶ κακῶς ἐχθροὺς ποιεῖν.”

—Xenophon, Hellenica, IV, 8, 1-4.

¹ παρεμυθούντο = consoled by saying; ² ἐντειχίζω = fortify; ³ αὐτόνομος = independent;
⁴ συστῆναι = get together, combine; ⁵ εὐπραξία = prosperity; ⁶ συμφορά = misfortune, adversity; ⁷ βέβαιος = steadfast.

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

2-4 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

SEUTHES, THE THRACIAN KING, LEADS THE GREEKS TO PROVISIONS AND OFFERS THEM INDUCEMENTS TO SERVE UNDER HIM

Ἐπεὶ δὲ Σεύθης προσῆλθεν, εἶπε Ξενοφῶν, “Ἡμεῖς πορευόμεθα ὅπου μέλλει ἔχειν τὸ στράτευμα τροφήν· ἦν οὖν ἡμῖν ἡγήσῃ ὅπου πλείστα ἐστὶν ἐπιτήδεια, ὑπὸ σοῦ νομιούμεν ξενίζεσθαι.¹” καὶ ὁ Σεύθης ἔφη, “Ἀλλὰ οἶδαι κώμας πολλὰς ἀθρώας καὶ πάντα ἐχούσας τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἀπεχούσας ἡμῶν ὅσον² διελθόντες ἂν ἡδέως ἀριστῶντε.” “Ἡγοῦ τοῖνυν,” ἔφη ὁ Ξενοφῶν. ἐπεὶ δ’ ἀφίκοντο εἰς αὐτὰς τῆς δείλης, συνῆλθον οἱ στρατιῶται, καὶ εἶπε Σεύθης τοιαύδε. “Ἐγώ, ὦ ἄνδρες, δέομαι ὑμῶν στρατεῦσθαι σὺν ἐμοί, καὶ ὑπισχνοῦμαι ὑμῖν δώσειν τοῖς στρατιώταις κυζικηνόν,³ λοχαγοῖς δὲ καὶ στρατηγοῖς τὰ νομιζόμενα.⁴ καὶ πρὸς τούτοις τὸν ἄξιον τιμήσω. σιτία δὲ καὶ ποτὰ ὥσπερ καὶ νῦν ἐκ τῆς χώρας λαμβάνοντες ἔχετε. ὅποσα δ’ ἂν ἀλίσκητα ἀξιῶσω αὐτὸς ἔχειν, ἵνα ταῦτα διατιθέμενος⁵ ὑμῖν τὸν μισθὸν πορίζω. καὶ τὰ μὲν φεύγοντα καὶ ἀποδιδράσκοντα ἡμεῖς ἱκανοὶ ἐσόμεθα διώκειν καὶ μαστεύειν.⁶ ἂν δέ τις ἀνθιστῇται, σὺν ὑμῖν πειρασόμεθα χειροῦσθαι.⁷ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐδίδοτο λέγειν τῷ βουλομένῳ. καὶ ἔλεγον πολλοὶ κατὰ ταῦτά, ὅτι παντὸς ἄξια λέγοι Σεύθης· χειμῶν γὰρ εἴη καὶ οὔτε οἴκαδε ἀποπλεῖν τῷ τούτῳ βουλομένῳ δυνατὸν εἶη, διαγενέσθαι τε ἐν φιλίᾳ⁸ οὐχ οἶόν τε, εἰ δέοι ὠνουμένους ζῆν, ἐν δὲ τῇ πολεμίᾳ⁹ διατρίβειν καὶ τρέφεσθαι ἀσφαλέστερον μετὰ Σεύθου ἢ μόνους· ὄντων δ’ ἀγαθῶν τοσούτων εἰ μισθὸν προσλήφουιντο, εὖρημα⁹ ἐδόκει εἶναι. ἐπὶ τούτοις εἶπεν ὁ Ξενοφῶν, “Εἴ τις ἀντιλέγει, λεγέτω· εἰ δὲ μή, ἐπιψηφίζω¹⁰ ἐγὼ ταῦτα.” ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐδεὶς ἀντέλεγεν, ἐπεψηφίσε, καὶ ἔδοξε ταῦτα. εὐθύς δὲ Σεύθῃ εἶπε ταῦτα, ὅτι συστρατεύουσιντο αὐτῷ.

—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, VII, 3, 3-14.

¹ ξενίζω = entertain; ² ὅσον = so far that; ³ κυζικηνός = a Cyzicene stater, a gold coin;

⁴ τὰ νομιζόμενα = the customary presents;

⁵ διατίθεμαι = sell;

⁶ μαστεύω = search for;

⁷ χειρόομαι = subdue;

⁸ supply: χάρα;

⁹ εὖρημα = a godsend;

¹⁰ ἐπιψηφίζω = put to vote.

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

2-4 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

[*Xenophon calms the soldiers at Byzantium*]

‘Ο δὲ Ξενοφῶν ὡς εἶδε τὰ γιγνόμενα, δέσας μὴ ἐφ’ ἀρπαγὴν τράποιτο τὸ στράτευμα καὶ ἀνήκεστα¹ κακὰ γένοιτο τῇ πόλει καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ τοῖς στρατιώταις, ἔθει καὶ συνεισπύπτει εἴσω τῶν πυλῶν σὺν τῷ ὄχλῳ· οἱ δὲ Βυζάντιοι ὡς εἶδον τὸ στράτευμα βία εἰσπύπτον, φεύγουσιν ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς, οἱ μὲν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα, οἱ δὲ οἴκαδε, ὅσοι δὲ ἔνδον ἐτύγχανον ὄντες, ἔξω, οἱ δὲ καθεῖλκον² τὰς τριήρεις, ὡς ἐν ταῖς τριήρεσι σφύζοντο, πάντες δὲ ᾤοντο ἀπολωλέναι, ὡς ἑάλωκυίας τῆς πόλεως. ὁ δὲ Ἐτεόνικος εἰς τὴν ἄκραν ἀποφεύγει. ὁ δὲ Ἀναξίβιος καταδραμὼν ἐπὶ θάλατταν ἐν ἀλιευτικῷ³ πλοίῳ περιέπλει εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, καὶ εὐθὺς μεταπέμπεται ἐκ Καλχηδόνης φρουρούς· οὐ γὰρ ἱκανοὶ ἐδόκουν εἶναι οἱ ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει σχεῖν τοὺς ἄνδρας· οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ὡς εἶδον Ξενοφῶντα, προσπίπτουσι πολλοὶ αὐτῷ καὶ λέγουσι· “Νῦν σοι ἔξεστιν, ὦ Ξενοφῶν, ἀνδρὶ γενέσθαι. ἔχεις πόλιν, ἔχεις τριήρεις, ἔχεις χρήματα, ἔχεις ἄνδρας τοσοῦτους· νῦν ἂν, εἰ βούλοιο, σύ τε ἡμᾶς ὀνήσαιοις⁴ καὶ ἡμεῖς σὲ μέγαν ποιήσαιμεν.” ὁ δ’ ἀπεκρίνατο· “Ἄλλ’ εὖ γε λέγετε καὶ ποιήσω ταῦτα· εἰ δὲ τούτων ἐπιθυμεῖτε, θέσθε τὰ ὅπλα ἐν τάξει ὡς τάχιστα.”—βουλόμενος αὐτοὺς κατηρεμίσαι⁵ καὶ αὐτὸς τε παρηγγυᾷ⁶ ταῦτα καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐκέλευε παρεγγυᾶν καὶ τίθεσθαι τὰ ὅπλα. οἱ δὲ αὐτοὶ ὑφ’ ἑαυτῶν ταπτόμενοι οἷ τε ὀπλῖται ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ εἰς ὀκτὼ ἐγένοντο καὶ οἱ πελτασταὶ ἐπὶ τὸ κέρασ ἐκάτερον παρεδεδραμήκεσαν.—Xenophon, *Anabasis*, VII, 1, 18-23.

¹ ἀνέκεστος=irremediable. ² καθεῖλκον=launched. ³ ἀλιευτικός=fishing (adj.). ⁴ ὀνέσθαι=help. ⁵ κατηρεμίζω=calm. ⁶ παρεγγυᾶν=pass the word along.

GREEK G—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF ATTIC PROSE

Saturday

2-4 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

[The envoy from Acanthus warns Sparta of the growing power of Olynthus in Thrace]

Ἐξ Ἀκάνθου δὲ καὶ Ἀπολλωνίας, αἵπερ μέγισται τῶν περὶ Ὀλυνθον πόλεων, πρέσβεις ἀφίκοντο εἰς Λακεδαίμονα. ἀκούσαντες δ' οἱ ἔφοροι ὧν ἕνεκα ἦκον, προσήγαγον αὐτοὺς πρὸς τε τὴν ἐκκλησίαν καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους. ἔνθα δὴ Κλειγένης Ἀκάνθιος ἔλεξεν· “Ὡ ἄνδρες Λακεδαιμόνιοι τε καὶ σύμμαχοι, οἴομεθα λανθάνειν ὑμᾶς πρᾶγμα¹ μέγα φυόμενον² ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι. ὅτι μὲν γὰρ τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης μεγίστη πόλις Ὀλυνθος σχεδὸν πάντες ἐπίστασθε. οὗτοι³ τῶν πόλεων⁴ προσηγάγοντο ἐφ' ᾧ⁵τε νόμοις τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρῆσθαι, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῶν μειζόνων προσελάβον τινας. ἐκ δὲ τούτου ἐπεχείρησαν καὶ τὰς τῆς Μακεδονίας πόλεις ἐλευθεροῦν⁶ ἀπὸ Ἀμύντου τοῦ Μακεδόνων βασιλέως. ἐπεὶ δὲ εἰσήκουσαν⁷ οἱ ἐγγύτατα αὐτῶν, ταχὺ καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς πόρρω⁸ καὶ μείζους ἐπορεύοντο· καὶ κατελίπομεν ἡμεῖς ἔχοντας ἤδη ἄλλας τε πολλὰς καὶ Πέλλαν, ἥπερ μεγίστη τῶν ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ πόλεων· καὶ Ἀμύνταν δὲ ἥσθανόμεθα ἀποχωροῦντά τε ἐκ τῶν πόλεων καὶ ὅσον οὐκ⁹ ἐκπεπτωκότα ἤδη ἐκ πάσης Μακεδονίας. πέμψαντες δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἡμᾶς καὶ πρὸς Ἀπολλωνιάτας οἱ Ὀλύνθιοι προεῖπον ἡμῖν ὅτι εἰ μὴ παρесьόμεθα συστρατευσόμενοι, ἐκεῖνοι ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἴοιεν. ἡμεῖς δέ, ὦ ἄνδρες Λακεδαιμόνιοι, βουλόμεθα μὲν τοῖς πατρίοις νόμοις χρῆσθαι· εἰ μέντοι μὴ βοηθήσει τις, ἀνάγκη καὶ ἡμῖν μετ' ἐκείνων γίγνεσθαι.”—Xenophon, *Hellenica*, V, 2, 11-14.

¹ πρᾶγμα = power. ² φυόμενον = growing up. ³ οὗτοι = the Olynthians. ⁴ τῶν πόλεων, supply τινας. ⁵ ἐφ' ᾧτε = on condition that. ⁶ ἐλευθεροῦν, compare ἐλεύθερος. ⁷ εἰσήκουσαν = yielded. ⁸ πόρρω = at a distance. ⁹ ὅσον οὐκ = all but.

GREEK H

SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

GREEK H—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

ZEUS HESITATES WHETHER TO SAVE SARPEDON AND IS PERSUADED BY HERA TO ALLOW HIM TO BE SLAIN

“ὦ μοι ἐγών, ὅτε μοι Σαρπηδόνα, φίλτατον ἀνδρῶν,
μοῖρ’ ὑπὸ Πατρόκλοιο Μεινοιτιάδαο δαμῆναι.
διχθὰ¹ δέ μοι κραδίη μέμονε² φρεσὶν ὀρμαίνοντι,
ἣ μιν ζῶν ἐόντα μάχης ἄπο δακρυόεσσης
θείῳ ἀναρπάξας Λυκίης ἐν πίοι³ δῆμ⁴,
ἣ ἦδη ὑπὸ χερσὶ Μεινοιτιάδαο δαμάσσω.”

Τὸν δ’ ἡμείβετ’ ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη
“αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ξειπες.
ἄνδρα θνητὸν ἐόντα, πάλαι πεπρωμένον αἴσῃ,
ἂψ ἐθέλεις θανάτοιο δυσηχέος⁴ ἐξαναλῦσαι;
ἔρδ’⁵ ἀτὰρ οὐ τοι πάντες ἐπαινέομεν θεοὶ ἄλλοι.
ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ’ ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσιν
αἶ κε ζῶν⁶ πέμψῃς Σαρπηδόνα ὅνδε δόμονδε,
φράζεο, μή τις ἔπειτα θεῶν ἐθέλῃσι καὶ ἄλλος
πέμπειν ὃν φίλον υἱὸν ἀπὸ κρατερῆς ὑσμίνης.
πολλοὶ γὰρ περὶ αὐτῷ μέγα Πριάμοιο μάχονται
νῆες ἀθανάτων, τοῖσιν κότον αἰνὸν ἐνήσεις.⁷
ἀλλ’ εἴ τοι φίλος ἐστί, τεδὸν δ’ ὀλοφύρεται⁸ ἦτορ,
ἣ τοι μὲν μιν ἕασον ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ
χέρσ’ ὑπὸ Πατρόκλοιο Μεινοιτιάδαο δαμῆναι
αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ δὴ τὸν γε λίπη ψυχὴ τε καὶ αἰὼν,
πέμπειν μιν Θάνατόν τε φέρειν καὶ νήδυμον Ὑπνον,
εἰς ὃ κε δὴ Λυκίης εὐρείης δῆμον ἴκωνται.”

“Ὡς ἔφατ’, οὐδ’ ἀπίθησε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.
αἰμοτοέσσας δὲ ψιάδας⁹ κατέχευεν ἔραζε¹⁰
παῖδα φίλον τιμῶν, τὸν οἱ Πάτροκλος ἔμελλεν
φθίσειν¹¹ ἐν Τροίῃ ἐριβόλακι, τηλόθι πάτρης.

—Homer, *Iliad*, XVI, 433-455, 458-461.

¹ διχθὰ μέμονε = is in doubt. ² πίοι = rich. ³ δῆμ⁴ here = land. ⁴ δυσηχέος = ill-sounding. ⁵ ἔρδ’ = do it. ⁶ ζῶν = ζῶντα. ⁷ ἐνήσεις from ἐνήμι. ⁸ ὀλοφύρεται = pities. ⁹ ψιάδας = drops. ¹⁰ ἔραζε = on the earth. ¹¹ φθίσειν = slay.

GREEK H—SIGHT TRANSLATION OF HOMER

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

ZEUS MAKES KNOWN TO HERA HIS PLANS FOR THE DEATH OF HEROES AND
THE CAPTURE OF ILIUM

“Εἰ μὲν δὴ σύ γ’ ἔπειτα, βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη,
ἴσον ἐμοὶ φρονέουσα μετ’ ἀθανάτοισι καθίζεις,
τῷ κε Ποσειδάων γε, καὶ εἰ μάλα βούλεται ἄλλη,
αἴψα μεταστρέψει νόον μετὰ σὸν καὶ ἐμὸν κῆρ.
ἀλλ’ εἰ δὴ ῥ’ ἑτερόν γε καὶ ἀτρεκέως ἀγορεύεις,
ἔρχεο νῦν μετὰ φῦλα θεῶν, καὶ δεῦρο κάλεσσον
Ἴρίν τ’ ἐλθέμεναι καὶ Ἀπόλλωνα κλυτότοξον,
ὄφρ’ ἡ μὲν μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
ἔλθῃ, καὶ εἴησι Ποσειδάωνι ἄνακτι
πανσάμενον πολέμοιο τὰ ἅ πρὸς δώμαθ’ ἰκέσθαι,
Ἔκτορα δ’ ὀτρύνῃσι μάχην ἐς Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
αὐτίς δ’ ἐμπνεύσῃσι¹ μένος, λελάθῃ δ’ ὀδυνάων²
αἱ νῦν μιν τείρουσι³ κατὰ φρένας, αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὺς
αὐτίς ἀποστρέψῃσιν ἀνάλκιδα φύζαν⁴ ἐνόρσας,
φεύγοντες δ’ ἐν νηυσὶ πολυκλήϊσι πέσωσιν
Πηλεΐδew Ἀχιλῆος· ὃ δ’ ἀνστήσει ὃν ἐταῖρον
Πάτροκλον· τὸν δὲ κτενεῖ ἔγχεϊ φαίδιμος Ἔκτωρ
Ἰλίου προπάροιθε, πολέας ὀλέσαντ’ αἰζηροῦς⁵
τοὺς ἄλλους, μετὰ δ’ υἱὸν ἐμὸν Σαρπήδωνα διόν.
τοῦ δὲ χολωσάμενος κτενεῖ Ἔκτορα διός Ἀχιλλεύς.
ἐκ τοῦ δ’ ἄν τοι ἔπειτα παλίωξιν⁶ παρὰ νηῶν
αἰὲν ἐγὼ τεύχοιμι διαμπερές,⁷ εἰς ὃ κ’ Ἀχαιοὶ
Ἰλίον αἰπὺν⁸ ἔλοιεν Ἀθηναίης διὰ βουλὰς.
τὸ πρὶν δ’ οὐτ’ ἄρ’ ἐγὼ πάνω χόλον οὔτε τιν’ ἄλλον
ἀθανάτων Δαναοῖσιν ἀμννέμεν ἐνθάδ’ ἐάσω,
πρὶν γε τὸ Πηλεΐδαο τελευτηθῆναι ἐέλδωρ,
ὥς οἱ ὑπέστην⁹ πρῶτον, ἐμῷ δ’ ἐπένευσα κάρητι,
ῆματι τῷ ὅτ’ ἐμείο θεὰ Θέτις ἤψατο γούνων,
λισσομένη τιμῆσαι Ἀχιλλῆα πολίλορπον.”—Iliad, XV, 49-77.

¹ ἐμπνέω=breathe into, inspire; ² ὀδύνη=pain; ³ τείρω=distress; ⁴ φύζα=flight;
⁵ αἰζηοί=vigorous men; ⁶ παλίωξις=pursuit; ⁷ διαμπερές=continually; ⁸ αἰπός=high;
⁹ ὑπέστην=I promised.

Saturday

11 a. m.

Read the passage through several times before beginning to write. The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.

Translate into English:

THE TROJANS ARE TERRIFIED BECAUSE ACHILLES HAS APPEARED AFTER A LONG ABSENCE FROM BATTLE. POLYDAMAS URGES IMMEDIATE RETREAT TO THE CITY.

Τρῶες δ' αὖθ' ἐτέρωθεν ἀπὸ κρατερῆς ὑσμίνης
χωρήσαντες ἔλυσαν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους·
ἐς δ' ἀγορὴν ἀγέροντο πάρος δόρποιοι¹ μέδεσθαι.
ὀρθῶν δ' ἐσταότων ἀγορὴ γένετ', οὐδέ τις ἔτλη
ἕζεσθαι· πάντας γὰρ ἔχε τρόμος, οὐνεκ' Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἐξεφάνη, δηρὸν δὲ μάχης ἐπέπαυτ' ἀλεγεινῆς.²
τοῖσι δὲ Πουλυδάμας πεπνυμένος ἦρχ' ἀγορεύειν
Πανθοίδης· ὁ γὰρ οἷος ὄρα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω·
Ἔκτορι δ' ἦεν ἐταῖρος, ἱγ³ δ' ἐν νυκτὶ γέροντο·
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἄρ' μύθοισιν, ὁ δ' ἔγχει πολλὸν ἐνίκα.
ὁ σφιν ἐὺ φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·
“Ἀμφὶ μάλα φράζεσθε, φίλοι· κέλομαι γὰρ ἔγωγε
ἄστυδε νῦν ἰέναι, μὴ μίμνειν ἡῶ διαν
ἐν πεδίῳ παρὰ νηυσὶν· ἐκάς δ' ἀπὸ τείχεός εἰμεν.
ὄφρα μὲν οὗτος ἀνὴρ Ἀγαμέμνονι μήνιε δίφ,
τόφρα δὲ ῥηίτεροι⁴ πολεμίζεν ἦσαν Ἀχαιοί.
χαίρεσκον γὰρ ἔγωγε θοῆς ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἰαύων,⁵
ἐλπόμενος νῆας αἵρησέμεν ἀμφιελίσσας.
νῦν δ' αἰνῶς δελδοῖκα ποδώκεα Πηλεΐωνα·
οἷος ἐκείνου θυμὸς ὑπέρβιος,⁶ οὐκ ἐβελήσει
μίμνειν ἐν πεδίῳ, ὅθι περ Τρῶες καὶ Ἀχαιοί
ἐν μέσῳ ἀμφοτέρω μένος Ἀρης δατέονται,⁷
ἀλλὰ περὶ πτόλιός τε μαχήσεται ἡδὲ γυναικῶν.
ἀλλ' ἴομεν προτὶ⁸ ἄστυ· πίθεσθέ μοι· ὧδε γὰρ ἔσται.
νῦν μὲν νῦξ ἀπέπαυσε ποδώκεα Πηλεΐωνα
ἀμβροσίῃ· εἰ δ' ἄμμε κιχήσεται ἐνθάδ' ἑόντας
αὔριον ὀρμηθεὶς σὺν τεύχεσιν, εὖ νύ τις αὐτὸν
γνώσεται· ἀσπασίως⁹ γὰρ ἀφίξεται Ἴλιον ἱρὴν
ὅς κε φύγη, πολλοὺς δὲ κύνες καὶ γῦπες¹⁰ ἔδονται
Τρώων.”—Homer, *Iliad*, XVIII, 243–272.

¹ δόρπον=supper;² ἀλεγεινός=grievous;³ ἱγς=the same;⁴ ῥηίτερος=easier;

ἰαύω=pass the night;

⁶ ὑπέρβιος=wanton;⁷ δατέομαι=share;⁸ προτὶ=πρός;⁹ ἀσπασίως=gladly;¹⁰ γῦψ=vulture.

GREEK CH

HOMER — *ILIAD*, BOOKS I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION
OF HOMER

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required.
Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

I. Translate into English:

Θέτις δ' οὐ λήθετ' ἐφετμέων 495

παιδὸς ἰοῦ, ἀλλ' ἣ γ' ἀνεδύσετο κῦμα θαλάσσης,
 ἥερίη δ' ἀνέβη μέγαν οὐρανὸν Οὐλυμπόν τε,
 εὖρεν δ' εὐρύοπα Κρονίδην ἄτερ ἤμενον ἄλλων
 ἄκροτάτῃ κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οὐλύμποιο.
 καί ῥα πάροιθ' αὐτοῖο καθέζετο, καὶ λάβε γούνων 500
 σκαίῃ, δεξιτερῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνος ἑλοῦσα
 λισσομένη προσέειπε Δία Κρονίωνα ἄνακτα·
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, εἴ ποτε δῆ σε μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν ὄνησα
 ἣ ἔπει ἣ ἔργω, τόδε μοι κρήνην ἐέλδωρ.—I, 495-504

- a) Give the Attic equivalents for λήθετ' (line 495); ἰοῦ (line 496); Οὐλύμποιο (line 499); γούνων (line 500); δεξιτερῇ (line 501).
- b) Explain the formation of ἀνεδύσετο (line 496), naming the tense and giving the tense-suffix. What is the first person singular present indicative active of ὄνησα (line 503)?
- c) Account for the case of οὐρανόν (line 497) and give the prose construction for this expression. What is the prose equivalent for μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν (line 503)?

2. Translate into English:

Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ πολύμητις ἀναίξειεν Ὀδυσσεύς,
 στάσκεν, ὑπαὶ δὲ ἴδεσκε κατὰ χθονὸς ὄμματα πῆξας.
 σκῆπτρον δ' οὐτ' ὀπίσω οὔτε προπρηνὲς ἐνώμα,
 ἀλλ' ἄστεμφές ἔχεσκεν, αἰδρεῖ φωτὶ ἐοικώς·
 φαίης κε ζάκοτον τέ τιν' ἔμμεναι ἄφρονά τ' αὐτως. 220
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ὅπα τε μεγάλην ἐκ στήθεος εἶη
 καὶ ἔπεα νιφάδεσσιν ἐοικότα χειμερίησιν,
 οὐτ' ἂν ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆϊ γ' ἐρίσσειε βροτὸς ἄλλος·
 οὐ τότε γ' ὥδ' Ὀδυσῆος ἀγασσάμεθ' εἶδος ἰδόντες.—III, 216-224

- a) Scan lines 221 and 223, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses.
- b) Explain the apparent hiatus in line 221 and the quantity of τε in this line.
- c) What are the component parts of πολύμητις (line 216) and ζάκοτον (line 220)?
- d) Where, in the books which you have read, does Ulysses show his ability as an orator?

3. Translate into English:

AJAX DESPAIRS OF BEING ABLE TO GET THE BODY OF PATROCLUS

Οὐδ' ἔλαθ' Αἴαντα μεγαλήτορα καὶ Μενέλαον
 Ζεὺς, ὅτε δὴ Τρῳέεσσι δίδου ἑτεραλκεία¹ νίκην.
 τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἦρχε μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας·
 “²Ω πόποι, ἤδη μὲν κε καὶ ὃς μάλα νήπιός ἐστιν
 γνοίη ὅτι Τρῳέεσσι πατὴρ Ζεὺς αὐτὸς ἀρήγει.
 τῶν μὲν γὰρ πάντων βέλε' ἄπτεται, ὅστις ἀφήη,
 ἢ κακὸς ἢ ἀγαθός· Ζεὺς δ' ἔμπης πάντ' ἰθύνει.³
 ἡμῖν δ' αὐτως⁴ πᾶσιν ἐτώσια⁵ πίπτει ἔραζε.⁵
 ἀλλ' ἄγετ' αὐτοί περ φραζώμεθα μῆτιν ἀρίστην,
 ἡμὲν ὅπως τὸν νεκρὸν ἐρύσσομεν, ἡδὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ
 χάρμα φίλοις ἐτάροισι γενώμεθα νοστήσαντες.”—XVII, 626-636

630

635

¹ ἑτεραλκεία = in turn;

² ἰθύνει = guides;

³ αὐτως = just so;

⁴ ἐτώσια = in vain;

⁵ ἔραζε = to the earth.

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Friday

3.45-5.45 p. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

1. Translate into English:

οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ἤγερθεν ὁμηγερέες τ' ἐγένοντο,
τοῖσι δ' ἀνιστάμενος μετέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς·

“Ἀτρεΐδῃ, νῦν ἄμμε πάλιν πλαγχθέντας οἶω

ἄψ' ἀπονοστήσειν, εἴ κεν θάνατόν γε φύγοιμεν,

60

εἰ δὴ ὁμοῦ πόλεμός τε δαμᾶ καὶ λοιμὸς Ἀχαιοῖς.

ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ τίνα μάντιν ἐρείομεν, ἣ ἱερῆα,

ἣ καὶ ὄνειροπόλον—καὶ γάρ τ' ὄναρ ἐκ Διὸς ἐστίν—

ὅς κ' εἴποι, ὅ τι τόσσον ἐχώσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,

εἴ τ' ἄρ' ὁ γ' εὐχολῆς ἐπιμέμφεται, εἴ θ' ἐκατόμβης·

65

αἶ κέν πως ἀρνῶν κνίσσης αἰγῶν τε τελείων

βούλεται ἀντιάσας ἥμιν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι.”—I, 57-67.

- a) Give the Attic equivalents for ἤγερθεν (line 57); ἄμμε (line 59); δαμᾶ (line 61); ἱερῆα (line 62); τόσσον (line 64).
- b) What mood is ἐρείομεν (line 62) and βούλεται (line 67)? Explain the construction of εἴ κεν φύγοιμεν (line 60).
- c) Explain the case of εὐχολῆς (line 65); of κνίσσης (line 66). What is the present indicative of ἀντιάσας (line 67)?

2. Translate into English:

“ἣ πῆ με προτέρω πολίων εὖ ναιομενάων

400

ἄξεις ἣ Φρυγίης ἣ Μηονίης ἐρατεινῆς,

εἴ τίς τοι καὶ κείθι φίλος μερόπων ἀνθρώπων;

οὐνεκα δὴ νῦν δῖον Ἀλέξανδρον Μενέλαος

νικῆσας ἐθέλει στυγερὴν ἐμὲ οἴκαδ' ἄγεσθαι,

τοῦνεκα δὴ νῦν δεῦρο δολοφρόνευσσα παρέστης;

405

ἦσο παρ' αὐτὸν ἰούσα, θεῶν δ' ἀπόεικε κελεύθου·

μηδ' ἔτι σοῖσι πόδεσσιν ὑποστρέψειας Ὀλυμπον,

ἀλλ' αἰεὶ περὶ κείνον οἷζνε, καὶ ἐφύλασσε,

εἰς ὃ κέ σ' ἣ ἄλοχον ποιήσεται, ἣ ὃ γε δούλην.”—III, 400-409.

- a) Scan lines 400 and 404, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses.
- b) Account for the metrical quantity of με (line 400); the retention of the final vowel in ἐμέ (line 404).
- c) What is the composition, and the meaning of the component parts, of δολοφρόνευσσα (line 405)?
- d) State briefly the circumstances under which these words were uttered, naming the actors?

3. Translate into English:

ACHILLES PRAYS TO ZEUS FOR THE SUCCESS AND SAFETY
OF PATROCLUS

“ Ἄλλ' ἔταρον πέμπω πολέσιν μετὰ Μυρμιδόνεσσιν
μάρνασθαι· τῷ κῦδος ἅμα πρόες, εὐρύοπα Ζεῦ.
θάρσυνον δέ οἱ ἦτορ ἐνὶ φρεσίν, ὄφρα καὶ Ἐκτωρ
εἴσεται ἢ ῥα καὶ οἶος ἐπίσταιται πολεμίζειν
ἡμέτερος θεράπων, ἣ οἱ τότε χεῖρες ἄαπτοι
μαίνονθ', ὅππότε' ἐγὼ περ ἴω μετὰ μῶλον Ἄρηος.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κ' ἀπὸ ναῦφι μάχην ἐνοπὴν τε δίηται,¹
ἄσκηθής² μοι ἔπειτα θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας ἵκοιτο
τεύχεσί τε ξὺν πᾶσι καὶ ἀγχιμάχοις³ ἐτάροισιν.”

ὣς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος, τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε μητίετα Ζεὺς.
τῷ δ' ἕτερον μὲν ἔδωκε πατήρ, ἕτερον δ' ἀνένευσε⁴
νηῶν μὲν οἱ ἀπώσασθαι πόλεμόν τε μάχην τε
δῶκε, σόον δ' ἀνένευσε μάχης ἐξ ἀπονέεσθαι.—Iliad, XVI, 240-252.

¹ δίηται=drive off;

² ἄσκηθής=uninjured;

³ ἀγχιμάχοις=that fight hand to hand;

⁴ ἀνένευσε=he denied.

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

1. Translate into English:

Ἔνθα κεν Ἀργείοισιν ὑπέρμορα νόστος ἐτύχθη,
εἰ μὴ Ἀθηναίην Ἥρη πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·
“ὦ πόποι, αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, ἀτρυτώνη,
οὕτω δὴ οἰκόνδε φίλῃν ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν
Ἀργεῖοι φεύξονται ἐπ’ εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης;
κάδ δέ κεν εὐχολὴν Πριάμφῳ καὶ Τρῳσὶ λίποισιν
Ἀργεῖν Ἑλένην, ἧς εἵνεκα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν
ἐν Τροίῃ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἷης.
ἀλλ’ ἔθι νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
σοῖς ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυε φῶτα ἕκαστον,
μηδὲ ἔα νῆας ἄλαδ’ ἐλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσας.”—II, 155-165.

- a) Give the Attic equivalents for ἔειπεν (line 156); κάδ (line 160); αἷης (line 162); νῆας (line 165); ἐλκέμεν (line 165).
- b) Explain the quantity of δῆ (line 158); of -as in νῆας (line 165); the formation of κάδ (line 160).
- c) What is meant by tmesis? Give an example in this passage.

2. Translate into English:

Δεύτερον αὐτ’ Ὀδυσῆα ἰδὼν ἐρέειν ὁ γεραίος·
“εἴπ’ ἄγε μοι καὶ τόνδε, φίλον τέκος, ὅστις ὅδ’ ἐστίν·
μείων μὲν κεφαλῇ Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαο,
εὐρύτερος δ’ ὥμοισιν ἰδὲ στέρνοισιν ἰδέσθαι.
τεύχεα μὲν οἱ κείται ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ,
αὐτὸς δέ, κτίλος ὥς, ἐπιπωλείται στίχας ἀνδρῶν·
ἀρνεῖ μιν ἔγωγε εἰσὼ πηγεσιμάλλῳ,
ὅς τ’ οἶον μέγα πῶν διέρχεται ἀργεννώων.”—III, 191-198.

- a) Scan lines 195 and 198, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, chief metrical pauses.
- b) Give the derivation of πουλυβοτείρῃ (line 195). Why does the poet prefer this form to πολυβοτείρῃ?
- c) Who speaks the words of this passage? Who is addressed?

3. Translate into English:

ACHILLES' PREMONITION OF THE DEATH OF PATROCLUS IS
CONFIRMED BY THE NEWS OF HIS FALL

“Ἡ μάλα δὴ τέθνηκε Μενoitίου ἄλκιμος υἱός,
σχέτλιος· ἥ τ' ἐκέλευον ἀπώσάμενον¹ δῆμον πῦρ
ἄψ' ἐπὶ νῆας ἵμεν,² μηδ' Ἑκτορι ἱφι μάχεσθαι.”

Εἶος δ' ταῦθ' ὥρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,
τόφρα οἱ ἐγγύθεν ἦλθεν ἀγανοῦ Νέστορος υἱός
δάκρυα θερμὰ χέων, φάτο δ' ἀγγελίην ἀλεγεινὴν·³

“ὦ μοι, Πηλέος υἱὲ δαίφρονος, ἥ μάλα λυγρῆς
πεύσεαι ἀγγελίης, ἥ μὴ ὄφελλε γενέσθαι.

κεῖται⁴ Πάτροκλος, νέκυος δὲ δὴ ἀμφιμάχονται
γυμνοῦ· ἀτὰρ τά γε τεύχε' ἔχει κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ.”

ὣς φάτο, τὸν δ' ἄχος νεφέλη ἐκάλυψε μέλαινα.

—XVIII, 12-22.

¹ ἀπωθέομαι = beat back;

² ἵμεν = iénai;

³ ἀλεγεινός = grievous;

⁴ κεῖται = lies dead.

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

1. Translate into English:

“Χαίρετε, κήρυκες, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἡδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν.
 ἄσπον ἴτ'· οὐ τί μοι ὕμμες ἐπαίτιοι, ἀλλ' Ἀγαμέμνων, 335
 δ σφῶι προίει Βρισηΐδος εἵνεκα κούρης.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε, διογενὲς Πατρόκλεις, ἔξαγε κούρην,
 καὶ σφῶιν δὸς ἄγειν. τῷ δ' αὐτῷ μάρτυροι ἔστων
 πρὸς τε θεῶν μακάρων πρὸς τε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων
 καὶ πρὸς τοῦ βασιλῆος ἀπηνέος, εἴ ποτε δὴ αὐτε 340
 χρεῖῳ ἐμείο γένηται ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι
 τοῖς ἄλλοις. ἧ γὰρ ὃ γ' ὀλοῖῃσι φρεσὶ θύει,
 οὐδὲ τι οἶδε νοῆσαι ἅμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω,
 ὅπως οἱ παρὰ νηυσὶ σόοι μαχέονται Ἀχαιοί.”—I, 334-344.

- a) Give the Attic prose equivalents for ὕμμες (line 335); βασιλῆος (line 340); ἐμείο (line 341); ὀλοῖῃσι (line 342); νηυσὶ (line 344).
- b) Explain the syntax of μοι (line 335); of ἄγειν (line 338); of γένηται (line 341); of μαχέονται (line 344).
- c) What part has Achilles played in preceding events that Agamemnon now takes away his prize? Who was the prophet concerned?

2. Translate into English:

Τὸν δ' ὥς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδὴς 30
 ἐν προμάχοισι φανέντα, κατεπλήγη φίλον ἦτορ,
 ἄψ δ' ἐτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο κῆρ' ἀλεείνων.
 ὥς δ' ὅτε τίς τε δράκοντα ἰδὼν παλίνορσος ἀπέστη
 οὐρεὸς ἐν βήσσης, ὑπὸ τε τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυῖα,
 ἄψ δ' ἀνεχώρησεν, ὥχρὸς τέ μιν εἶλε παρειάς, 35
 ὥς αὖτις καθ' ὅμιλον ἔδν Τρώων ἀγερώχων
 δέισας Ἀτρεὺς υἱὸν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής.
 τὸν δ' Ἔκτωρ νείκεσεν ἰδὼν αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσιν·
 “Δύσπαρι, εἶδος ἄριστε, γυναιμανές, ἡπεροπεντά,
 αἶθ' ὄφελες ἄγονός τ' ἔμναι ἄγαμός τ' ἀπολέσθαι.”—III, 30-40.

- a) Explain the tense used in the main verbs of the simile.
- b) Account for the case of ἦτορ (line 31); of παρειάς (line 35); of ἄγονος (line 40).

c) Write line 40 in Attic prose, expressing the meaning without the use of ὄφελος.

d) Scan lines 34 and 40, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus and chief metrical pauses. Account for the quantity of τε (line 34); the quantity of the final syllable of ἔμμεναι (line 40).

3. Translate into English:

[Night has come on and Hector asks Ajax to postpone their combat to another day.]

“Αἶαν, ἐπεὶ τοι δῶκε θεὸς μέγεθός τε βίην τε
καὶ πινυτήν,¹ περὶ δ' ἔγχει Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατός ἐσσι,
νῦν μὲν πανσώμεσθα μάχης καὶ δημοτήτος
σήμερον² ὕστερον αὖτε μαχησόμεθ', εἰς ὃ κε δαίμων
ἄμμε διακρίνη,³ δῶγ δ' ἐτέροισί γε νίκην·
νῦξ δ' ἤδη τελέθει⁴ ἀγαθὸν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθέσθαι·
ὥς σύ τ' ἐνφρήνης⁵ πάντας παρὰ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιούς,
σοὺς τε μάλιστα ἔτας⁶ καὶ ἑταίρους, οἳ τοι ἔασιν·
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κατὰ ἄστν μέγα Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος
Τρῶας ἐνφρανέω καὶ Τρῳάδας ἐλκεσιπέπλους.⁷
δῶρα δ' ἄγ' ἀλλήλοισι περικλυτὰ δώομεν ἄμφω.”—VII, 288–299.

¹ πινυτή = wisdom. ² σήμερον = today. ³ διακρίνω = decide between. ⁴ τελέθει = is here.
⁵ ἐνφραίνω = delight. ⁶ ἔτας = kinsmen. ⁷ ἐλκεσιπέπλους = with trailing robes.

GREEK CH—HOMER'S ILIAD, I-III, AND SIGHT TRANSLATION

Saturday

9-11 a. m.

The translation should be exact, but clear and idiomatic English is required. Read the sight passage through several times before beginning to write the translation.

1. Translate into English:

“Τῶν νῦν μιν μνήσασα παρέζεο καὶ λαβὲ γούνων,
αἶ κέν πως ἐθέλῃσιν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήξαι,
τοὺς δὲ κατὰ πρύμνας τε καὶ ἄμφ’ ἄλα ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοὺς
κτεινομένους, ἵνα πάντες ἐπαύρωνται βασιλῆος, 410
γυνὴ δὲ καὶ Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρὺν κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἦν ἄτην, ὃ τ’ ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισεν.”
τὸν δ’ ἡμίβειτ’ ἔπειτα Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα·
“ὦ μοι, τέκνον ἐμόν, τί νύ σ’ ἔτρεφον αἰνὰ τεκούσα;
αἰθ’ ὄφελες παρὰ νηυσὶν ἀδάκρυτος καὶ ἀπήμων 415
ῆσθαι, ἐπεὶ νύ τοι αἶσα μίνυνθά περ, οὐ τι μάλα δῆν.”—I, 407-416.

- a) Give the Attic prose equivalents for παρέζεο (line 407); γούνων (line 407); ἐθέλῃσιν (line 408); Τρώεσσιν (line 408); βασιλῆος (line 410); νηυσὶν (line 415).
- b) Account for the use of the subjunctive in line 408; the mood of ὄφελες (line 415); the case of βασιλῆος (line 410).
- c) What cause does Homer assign for the expedition against Troy? What is the reason for Achilles' wrath?

2. Translate into English:

Τῶν δ’, ὥς τ’ ὀρνίθων πετεηνῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ,
χηνῶν ἢ γεράνων ἢ κύκνων δουλιχοδείρων, 460
Ἀσίῃ ἐν λειμῶνι, Καῦστρίου ἄμφι ῥέεθρα,
ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα ποτῶνται ἀγαλλόμενα πτερύγεσσιν,
κλαγγηδὸν προκαθίζόντων, σμαραγεῖ δέ τε λειμῶν,
ὥς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νεῶν ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων
ἐς πεδίον προχέοντο Σκαμάνδριον· αὐτὰρ ὑπὸ χθῶν 465
σμερδαλέον κονάβιζε ποδῶν αὐτῶν τε καὶ ἵππων.
ἔσταν δ’ ἐν λειμῶνι Σκαμανδρίῃ ἀνθεμόεντι
μυριοί, ὅσσα τε φύλλα καὶ ἄνθεα γίγνεται ὥρη.—II, 459-468.

- a) Narrate briefly the events, related in Book II, which lead up to this marshaling for battle.

b) Scan lines 461, 462, 463, marking quantities, division into feet, ictus, and chief metrical pauses. Explain the quantity of the last syllable of Ἀσίῳ (line 461). Comment on the effect of the dactylic and spondaic feet in lines 462, 463.

c) Give the derivation of πετεηνῶν (line 459); of κλισιάων (line 464).

3. Translate into English:

[Hector comes to aid Sarpedon]

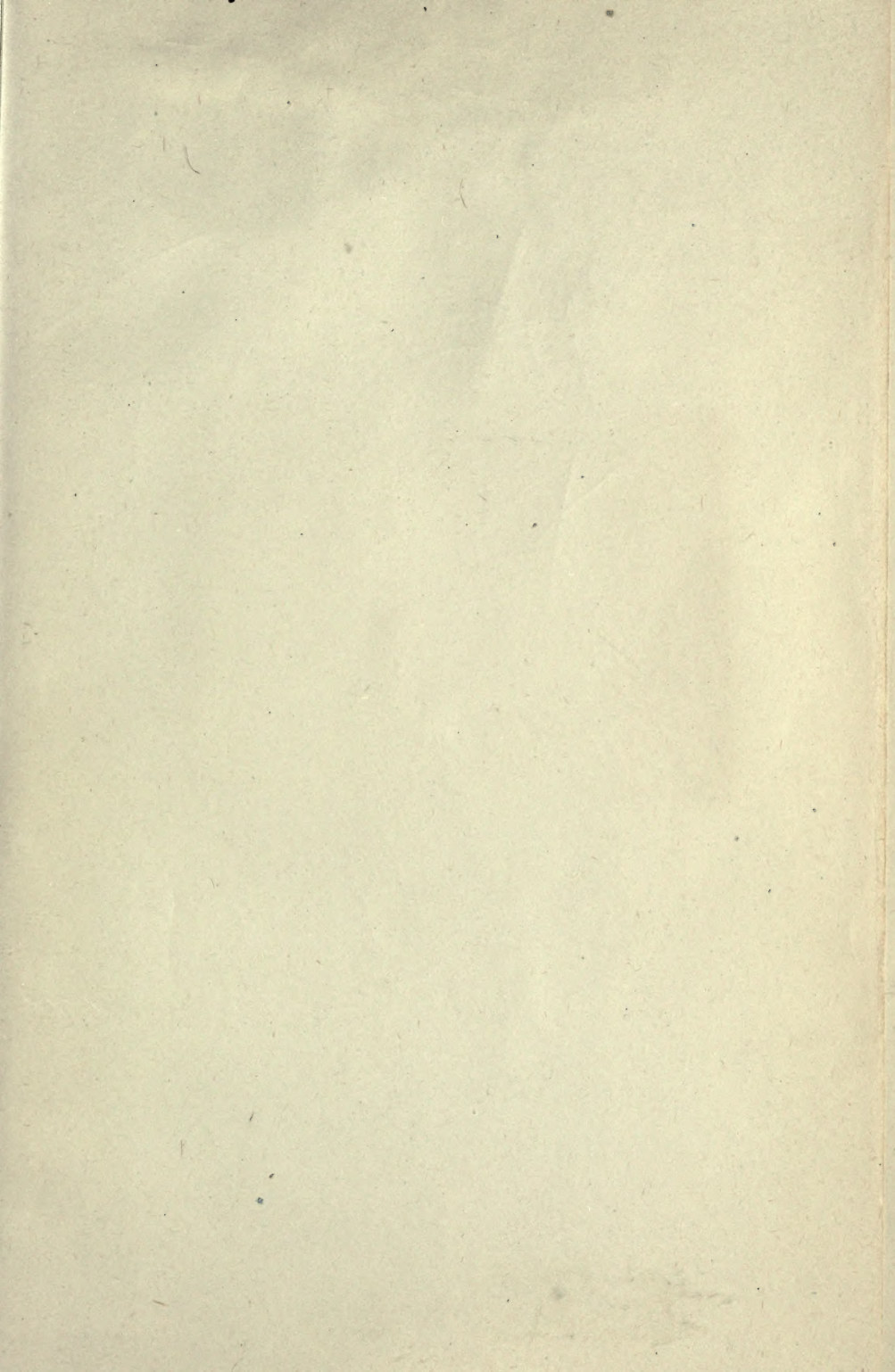
Καὶ νῦ κ' ἔτι πλέονας Λυκίων κτάνε δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὄξ' ὑ νόησε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ. 680

βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ
δεῖμα¹ φέρων Δαναοῖσι· χάρη δ' ἄρα οἱ προσιόντι
Σαρπηδῶν Διὸς υἱός, ἔπος δ' ὀλοφυδνόν² ἔειπεν·

“Πριαμίδη, μὴ δὴ με ἔλωρ³ Δαναοῖσιν ἐάσης
κεῖσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπάμυνον· ἔπειτά με καὶ λίποι αἰών⁴ 685
ἐν πόλει ὑμετέρῃ, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλον ἐγὼ γε
νοστήσας οἰκόνδε φίλῃν ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν
εὐφρανέειν⁵ ἄλοχόν τε φίλῃν καὶ νήπιον υἱόν.”

ὣς φάτο, τὸν δ' οὐ τι προσέφη κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ,
ἀλλὰ παρήξεν⁶ λελιημένος, ὄφρα τάχιστα 690
ᾤσαιν⁷ Ἀργείους, πολέων δ' ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.
οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα δῖοι ἑταῖροι
εἶσαν⁸ ὑπ' αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς περικαλλεῖ φηγῶ.⁹—V, 679–693.

¹ δεῖμα, compare δέιδω. ² ὀλοφυδνόν=plaintive. ³ ἔλωρ=prey. ⁴ αἰών=life. ⁵ εὐφραίνω=delight. ⁶ παρήξεν λελιημένος=rushed eagerly by. ⁷ ᾤσθεν=thrust back. ⁸ εἶσαν=placed. ⁹ φηγός=oak tree.



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